

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,479

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974

Established 1887

Irks Still Advancing in Cyprus Week Islanders Leaving Back

By Juan de Onis

SILIA, Cyprus, Aug. 7 (AP)—Greek Cypriot soldiers had been in retreat today as Turkish columns advanced under cover of artillery fire into this coastal town, seven miles west of Nicosia.

The war has become a constant threat to the 250,000 Greek Cypriots living here along the coast and in the hills.

There have been orders not to go back in the name of a fire that the Turks are not going, said the soldier, who called to service from his job as a computer technician in a military installation.

He said he had to leave the island in a hurry from the shells, he said.

Fees Meet

The Turkish artillery hit this town with rounds coming in two or three minutes, said a Greek Cypriot soldier.

He met under the command of a British colonel in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, to continue talks for the fifth day on a cease-fire line.

There is complexity here between Athens and Ankara, and it is clear that a line has already been drawn to where the Turks advance, said a 30-year-old Greek Cypriot.

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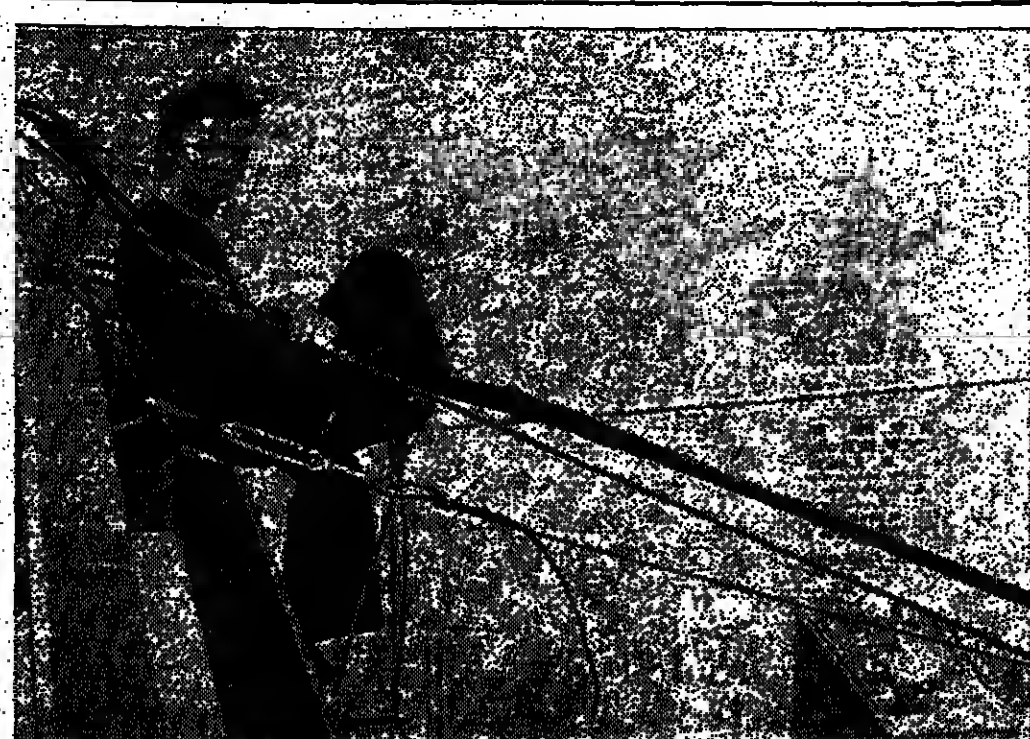
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French stuntman Philippe Petit after ropewalking between building towers.

French Connection at N.Y. Towers

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A French stuntman walked a tightrope for a half hour between the World Trade Center's twin 110-story towers this morning, balancing on a metal cable seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

"If I see three oranges, I have to juggle," Philippe Petit told authorities later. "And if I see two towers, I have to walk."

The stunt thrilled the curious below as Mr. Petit walked and, at one point, hung by his feet from the wire. When the performance ended, police took him to a hospital's mental ward for examination.

Police at the Port of New York Authority and friends of Mr. Petit said that he had performed similar feats in Paris and Australia.

Later, a Frenchman, waded, rappelled about the stunt.

"I am a high-wire walker," Mr. Petit said at a police station. "That was the most beautiful place in the world to put a wire to walk. I saw the city waking up, which was beautiful."

Charges of criminal trespass and disorderly conduct were dismissed against Mr. Petit after he agreed to perform for children at a park.

"It's nice to get out without any problems and to get my props back and be able to entertain the children," he said as he left the court.

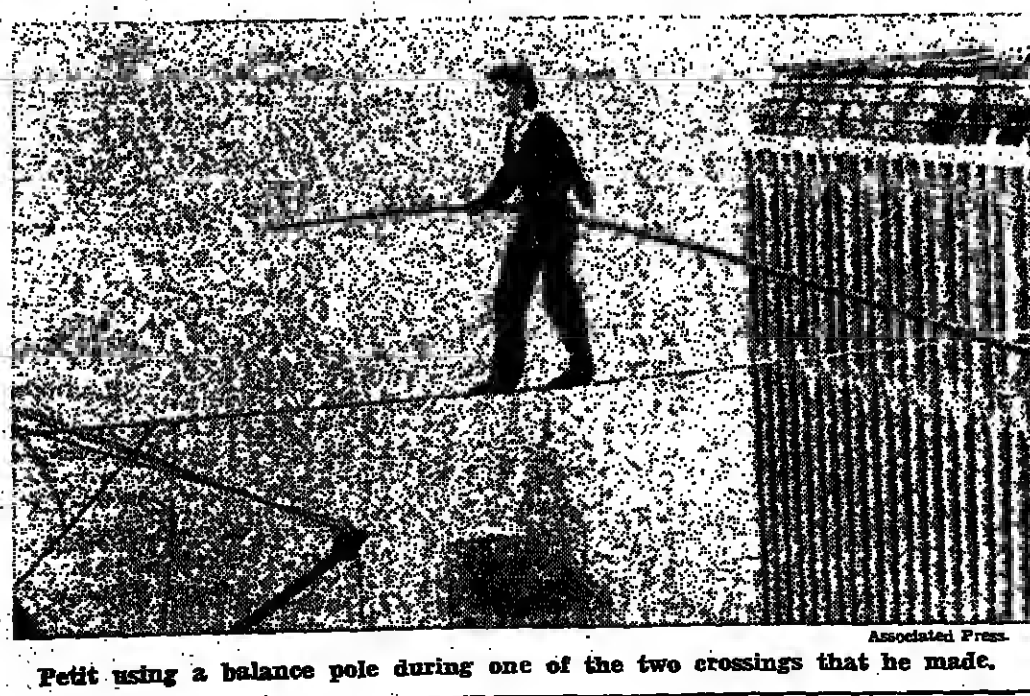
Something Incurable

He denied a suggestion that the stunt was intended to lead to something incurable. Some of the men who helped him gave photographs and accounts.

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Dotted line shows the path followed by ropewalker as he went between the twin towers of New York's tallest building, the 110-story World Trade Center.



Petit using a balance pole during one of the two crossings that he made.

Attacks on Guerrilla Bases

Israeli Planes Raid South Lebanon Twice

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Israeli jets struck the guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon twice today, hitting Arab guerrilla targets in the region known as Fatahland, just north of the Israeli frontier.

The military command said that the first air strike was launched at 1 a.m. and that both times the planes hit the region north of Mount Dov, where guerrillas kidnapped four Israeli soldiers yesterday.

Military sources described the first strike as brief and said that the second lasted about 10 minutes. In both strikes, the command said, all Israeli planes returned safely to base.

In Beirut, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that two per-

sons died and 17 were wounded in the air attacks.

The command said that among the injured were a Lebanese soldier and a sergeant. Two army jeeps and a truck were destroyed.

They were the first Israeli air strikes into southern Lebanon since July 33 when Israeli planes hit guerrilla concentrations in the same area.

The kidnapped villagers, members of the Druze religious sect and residents of the northern Golan Heights, were helping erect Israel's new maximum security fence near Mount Dov when the

guerrillas struck. When completed, the fence is designed to prevent just such guerrilla attacks.

The military spokesman said that one of the villagers managed to escape from the guerrillas during the night and slipped back into Israel at daybreak.

Shortly after the kidnapping and before the first air strike, an Israeli Army patrol crossed the frontier into Lebanon and fought briefly with Lebanese troops before returning to Israel with six captives to be interrogated in connection with the abduction.

The national radio said that international Red Cross officials were exploring ways to effect an exchange of the kidnapped villagers for the Lebanese captives.

Rumors, Pressure Mount

Goldwater Says Nixon Undecided on Quitting

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—As reports mounted that he had decided to resign, President Nixon called top congressional Republicans to a White House meeting late today but did not disclose any decision on resignation.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the party's leading conservative, and House GOP leader John Rhodes reported afterward that they gave Mr. Nixon an extremely gloomy assessment of his chances of avoiding impeachment and conviction.

As rumors sprang up everywhere that the President was preparing to resign, Sen. Goldwater told newsmen afterward that he was "extremely impressed with the upmost thought in his [the President's] mind—what-ever decision he makes it will be in the best interests of our country."

But he said, "there's been no decision made, and we made no suggestions."

Sen. Scott also told newsmen that the President "stressed that his decisions are made and will be made entirely in the national interest."

"Serene and Amiable"

The Pennsylvania added, "The President is in entire control of himself. He is serene. He was most amiable and I assume he simply accepted our evaluation since he had solicited our views."

The Republicans' report followed a closed meeting this morning among Senate Republicans in Minority Leader Scott's office. The meeting, which was joined by Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, had fueled widespread rumors the President would resign soon.

Also contributing to the atmosphere of major events impending was an hour-long private meeting between Vice-President Ford, who would succeed Mr. Nixon if he were removed from office, and the President's top aide, Alexander Haig Jr.

Later, the Vice-President worked in his Senate office, then went to the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House. He received a national security briefing from a White House intelligence aide.

A spokesman for Mr. Ford denied that the Vice-President was preparing himself to succeed the President.

The President's family was gathered at the White House, with son-in-law Edward Cox arriving today from his home in New York.

In their meeting with him late today, the Senate and House Republican leaders gave the President little hope that if he followed his declared intention of yesterday to pursue the constitutional route, he could survive.

"No Time Element"

Rep. Rhodes said the legislators received no indication what the President's decision on resignation might be and added, "There was no time element involved."

Nevertheless, rumors and reports continued tonight that the President would resign before this weekend.

Earlier today, two newspapers quoted "reliable" sources as reporting Mr. Nixon had definitely decided to resign, and very soon.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette reported it had been told by a "reliable Washington source" that the President would resign today.

And the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin reported that "a reliable source close to the President" said Mr. Nixon had made an "irrevocable" decision to quit.

However, presidential spokesman Gerald Warren said, "I can't confirm that," referring to the Providence report. Nor would he specifically deny it. When asked later about the Phoenix report, he said, "I have responded to it."

Mr. Warren said, "There is no

reason for me this afternoon to add anything to what has been said regarding a resignation." He said Mr. Nixon had no plan to go on television. Yesterday, he said Mr. Nixon "does not intend to resign."

Mr. Nixon spent much of the day in his hideaway office at the Executive Office Building, "agonizing," as one source put it, over his decision.

"We cannot confirm any of the rumors nor will we," said White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler after leaving the President's Executive Office Building suite.

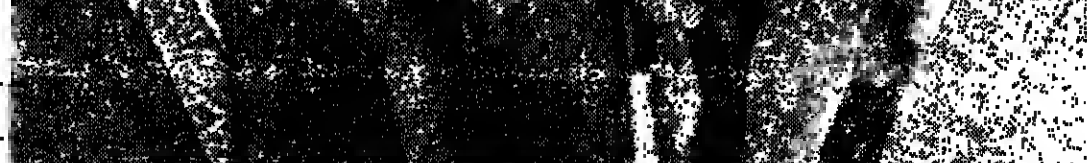
And White House communications director Ken Clawson, another spokesman for the President, said Mr. Nixon is sticking by his statement yesterday to his cabinet that he intends to stay in office and let the constitutional process of impeachment run its course.

Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, told staff members at the White House in the late afternoon that "the President is not going to resign; he is going to fight it out," according to one person who heard her.

However, Rabbi Baruch Korff, a militant Nixon supporter, said in a statement that "unless there is an immediate outpouring of support for the President... [he] will resign for the national interest."

Nearly all Republicans in Congress had joined most Democrats in either urging the President to resign or in declaring they would vote for his impeachment or conviction. Mr. Nixon has abandoned hope that he can avoid impeachment in the House. Inform-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AFTER SEEING PRESIDENT—From left, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and the House Republican leader, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, meeting newsmen after a conference with President Nixon.

Wall Street Prices Soar On Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Prices on Wall Street leaped again today amid published reports that President Nixon had decided to resign.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 19 points half an hour before the close, finished with a gain of 23.78.

Details Page 7.

Conviction Seen a Certainty In Senate as Support Fades

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT)—President Nixon's support in the Senate has crumbled and with it, apparently, his chances of surviving for long in the presidency.

Mr. Nixon's band of defenders in the Senate, where he will all but certainly be tried unless he resigns, has been dwindling by the hour. Reflecting the views of many of his colleagues, Sen.

Robert Dole, R-Kan., said that, if the President had 40 votes a week ago, he had no more than 30 by yesterday—not even close to the 34 he would need to survive a trial.

Another Republican senator, unwilling to be named, estimated that only 10 members were prepared to stand by the President on the basis of the evidence now known.

The cataclysmic mood in the Senate spread swiftly across Washington. Politicians of both parties, conservatives as well as liberals, and a growing number of officials in and close to the White House, said it appeared almost inevitable that Mr. Nixon would be driven from office, through resignation or conviction and removal by the Senate.

Appeals to Quit

Asked whether there was anything Mr. Nixon could do to save himself, Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, replied, "I suppose there might be, but I can't think what it is."

Before and after the President's declaration yesterday to his cabinet that he had no intention of giving up his office voluntarily, dozens of members of his party issued appeals for him to quit and spare the nation a long, bitter trial.

Prominent Republicans and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dismayed Nixon Aides Said To Act on Insuring Functions

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP)—Senior White House officials, stunned by President Nixon's admission of complicity in the Watergate cover-up, are dismayed at his apparently steadfast refusal to resign, according to informed sources.

Mr. Nixon's principal deputies, including White House chief of staff Alexander Haig Jr., are moving toward independent assumption of the day-to-day control of the executive branch, the sources said, while Mr. Nixon conducts what his aides regard as a hopeless struggle to remain in office.

The intense loyalty once extended to Mr. Nixon by his White House staff, presidential aides reported yesterday, has shifted to the office of the presidency itself and away from its occupant.

Sadness and pity, tempered sometimes by a sense of betrayal, are evident in conversations taking place in corridors and offices of the executive mansion.

Orderly Process

But two other attitudes, revealed in extensive interviews with members of the White House staff, seem more pervasive: uncertainty, and a determination that the orderly process of government continue.

There are guarded statements and reluctant confirmations, generally in restrained language, that the President is under great psychological strain.

"I don't mean to be alarmist," a source with first-hand knowledge said, "and it has to be said delicately, but the President will not listen to anyone, not really

U.S. Aides Say Harassment Of West Berlin Travel Ends

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT)—High U.S. officials said today they believed that the controversy with the Soviet Union over East German interference with traffic on the access routes to Berlin was ended.

A State Department spokesman said that, as far as would be determined, harassment of travelers on the highways from West Germany to West Berlin ceased last Thursday after about seven days of sporadic delays of traffic.

Two days ago, representatives of the United States, Britain and France protested in Moscow to the Soviet government against what they said was a violation of the 1972 four-power agreement

on Berlin, a pact which calls for unimpeded access to West Berlin. U.S. officials said that they thought this joint protest would end a yearlong series of exchanges between the three Western allies and Moscow over West Germany's plan to establish a federal agency in West Berlin.

The federal office for protection of the environment was formally opened in West Berlin last month in the face of sharp protests from East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The delays on access routes followed, and the United States last week broke off negotiations with East Germany on establishing diplomatic relations. The talks had reached their final stage.

Umbria Inaugurates Pez as President

ROMA, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Umbria today inaugurated President Alfonso Lopez Michelen, a freely elected president 6 years.

The new President, a 60-year-old lawyer who is politically left, has pledged to make Umbria "the Japan of Latin America." But with rising inflation, which is expected to top 30 percent this year, he has warned Umbrians not to expect mir-

To React to Libyan-Egyptian Deal

France Embarrassed by Mirages' Transfer

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The French government indicated its embarrassment today over the transfer of Libyan Mirage jet fighters to Egypt and their use in the October war in spite of a strict French-Libyan agreement that the planes would not be used in the Middle East fighting.

The government intends to define the policy to be applied in this matter," said Mr. Rossi.

The fact that Libya had transferred a portion of the 110 super-

sonic planes to Egypt was stated yesterday in a letter from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, accusing the Libyans of new anti-Egyptian activities, including subversion and sabotage. He also revealed that the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council had been trying to get back the Mirage jets from Egypt.

The Mirage revelation was given major importance here today because of solemn French assurances during the past four years that the planes could never be transferred from Libya to any of the countries involved in the Middle East fighting.

In his letter to the Libyan council, Mr. Sadat said Libya had asked for the return of the

planes, claiming "their combat role in the October war is ended and they are urgently needed in Libya." Mr. Sadat promised that Egypt would return them even though "the battle is not over and hostilities could break out again at any time."

The sale of the 110 planes, concluded in January, 1970, was carried out in spite of widespread opposition here both inside and outside the government. To justify the sale at a precarious time in the Middle East and to a government as militant as Libya, the French announced that measures had been signed that would prevent Libya from transferring the planes into the "battlefield area," meaning Egypt, Israel, Syria and Jordan.

The sale was engineered by Defense Minister Michel Debré, over opposition from the Foreign Ministry, more concerned with peace-keeping in the area than with arms contracts. Soon afterward, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced on nationwide television that if Libya violated the contract, France would put an immediate embargo on the planes and spare parts.

Israeli sources long had reported the presence of the planes in Egypt, but as late as last year, Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said that France had no proof, and would act only when it had.

With all 110 planes now delivered the only effective embargo would be on spare parts. The French have used that weapon before, notably when they briefly embargoed spare parts on Israeli-owned Mirage fighters following the Six Day War in 1967. That embargo was mainly for publicity purposes, and the shipment of spare parts to the Israelis was resumed a few months later, though not officially admitted for several years.

Israeli Foreign Minister, said here today that Mr. Sadat's revelation had "nothing to do with my visit to Paris." It was announced during Mr. Sadat's visit here that Mr. Sadat would visit France and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to Egypt before the year's end.

The French intend to treat the Mirage incident as between France and Libya, not France and Egypt.

Saudi King Gives Egypt Full Backing

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia lent his political and economic weight today to President Anwar Sadat's Middle East and domestic policies.

In a joint communiqué at the end of King Faisal's nine-day visit to Egypt, the monarch also joined Mr. Sadat in calling for postponement of the Arab summit conference scheduled for Sept. 3 in Rabat.

The communiqué said King Faisal believes that more time should be allowed for inter-Arab coordination in advance of the summit which is to draw up a common stand preparatory to peace talks with Israel at Geneva. This position is identical to Mr. Sadat's.

King Faisal and Mr. Sadat proposed that the summit be held "immediately after" the three-day Moslem Bairam feast which ends Oct. 19. However, no specific date was proposed.

Wants More Contracts
The communiqué said: "In support of the efforts being made (by Mr. Sadat) for coordination among the countries on the confrontation line (Egypt, Syria and Jordan) and the Palestinian resistance, King Faisal believes this requires more consultations and contacts to create a proper brotherly atmosphere for such a conference."

In another expression of Saudi support for Mr. Sadat, the communiqué also said the two leaders considered the troop disengagement agreement with Israel on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts "a positive first step on the road to peace but it is necessary that this should be followed by other steps."

The communiqué reaffirmed Egyptian and Saudi support of the Palestinian resistance Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The communiqué announced an "immediate financial grant" of \$300 million from Saudi Arabia for postwar reconstruction in Egypt. Diplomatic sources said the grant was the first of a series of \$1 billion and a loan of \$500 million to Egypt. The \$300 million figure appeared to be only a first installment.

A broadcast monitored here said that the council's members "refused to receive the letter and asked that it be sent back."

In the 10-page letter to Col. Qadhafi and the council, Mr. Sadat blamed the deepening rift between the neighboring Arab states on recent violence and propaganda attacks against Egypt and the recall of Libyan Mirage jet fighters stationed there since the October war in the Middle East.

The radio said that the council members considered the letter as "a violation of established custom."

It said Egypt's Middle East News Agency published the text of the letter even before it had reached the council in Tripoli.



TOURING CAMBODIAN—Cambodian Premier Long Boret hugging a Khmer peasant woman during a visit to Kampoung Speu, west of Phnom Penh, on an area tour.

After Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Saigon Says Reds Take Town Below Danang

SAIGON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A government town below Danang apparently fell to the North Vietnamese in hand-to-hand fighting that inflicted "very heavy" casualties on both sides, the Saigon military command reported.

Saigon military negotiators said twice last week that seizure by Communist-led forces of any town below Danang would be considered annulment of the Paris agreement by the Viet Cong.

The command said that radio contact with the government garrison of about 500 rangers and militiamen in Thuong Duc district town was lost shortly before noon after the North Vietnamese fought their way in, following a night-long attack behind barbed wire.

North Thuong Duc district had a population of more than 10,000, with about 2,000 in the district seat itself, the command said. It said that many of the civilians had left the town and surrounding villages after fierce fighting erupted in the region in mid-July.

There was no immediate word on the fate of those caught in the crossfire of the latest battle. Thuong Duc is among a cluster of four district towns centered around 20 miles southwest of Danang that have been under constant threat from Communist pressure since last month.

The command said that the ground attack against Thuong Duc began shortly before dusk yesterday after the North Viet-

namese fired more than 400 rockets and artillery and mortar rounds.

The command said that yesterday the North Vietnamese assaulted government positions in central and northern South Vietnam with more than 2,000 rounds of artillery, rockets and mortars.

Two thousand rounds reportedly landed on the Plei Me base camp in the Central Highlands, 210 miles northeast of Saigon. The camp has been under attack for three days.

The Viet Cong charged that South Vietnamese planes yesterday bombed Loc Ninh, the Communist headquarters 75 miles

north of Saigon, and Bu Dop, 18 miles farther northeast.

A Viet Cong spokesman in Saigon said that more than 30 civilians were killed or wounded at Bu Dop. He said that initial reports from Loc Ninh were that dozens of civilians were killed or wounded when bombs hit streets in the center of town.

The South Vietnamese command said that it had no reports of such a raid.

In Cambodia, insurgent gunners shelled Phnom Penh for the fourth consecutive night. The military command said that two rockets killed one and wounded two persons.

House Serves Saigon Notice, Votes \$300 Million Arms Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The House has voted a \$300 million cut in U.S. military aid for South Vietnam, in a move considered as notice for the Thieu regime to negotiate a political settlement with Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

The cut to a post-Vietnam war low of \$700 million in U.S. military aid was made in an \$834 billion defense appropriation bill approved by the House, 350 to 43, yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The House voted down initial funds for a new binary nerve gas weapon criticized as too costly and a possible threat to international chemical warfare control.

32.5 Billion Cut Falls

An effort to cut the defense bill by \$2.5 billion across the board was rejected. So was one to write off the 10-year-old, \$6 billion Safeguard anti-missile system as a failure.

The \$300 million cut in aid to South Vietnam was approved, 233 to 157, over opponents' contention that the cut would be interpreted by Hanoi as a weakening, if not abandonment, of U.S. support of South Vietnam.

But the cuts' co-sponsors, Reps. John Flyn, D-Ga., and Robert G. Allen, D-Cal., said that it was needed to put pressure on South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu to stop trying to fight the North Vietnamese and to work out the political settlement which they said was directed by the 1972 Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

We must say, "We're serving notice on you that we're cutting you down to \$700 million, which is enough for you to defend yourselves and sit down and work out a political settlement," Rep. Giambo said.

All \$5.8 billion initial funding for the new binary nerve gas project was cut out of the bill by a vote of 214 to 186 despite backers' contention that the new gas weapons would be safer to

handle and store than existing weapons.

The new weapons were to hold relatively harmless chemical compounds in separate chambers which, when mixed together, create a deadly nerve gas.

The amendment to knock initial production money out of the bill was made by Rep. Floyd H. Dicks, D-Wash., who said that the new gas would cost \$2 billion when the U.S. stockpile of 50 million pounds of nerve gas is adequate for all future needs.

Bonn Rightist Said Seized by East Germans

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—East Germany today claimed to have arrested an official of the right-wing West German National Democratic party for allegedly helping East German flee to the West.

The official ADN news agency said Peter Schumm, 32, was arrested by security police yesterday for "anti-state human trafficking."

Mr. Schumm was described here as a former army paratrooper and "functionary" of the neo-fascist NPD who had taken part in extreme right-wing terrorist attacks particularly against trade unions.

3 Convicts Get Caught After Tight Squeeze

CANON CITY, Colo., Aug. 7 (AP)—Three convicts who tried to escape yesterday by hiding in a garbage compactor truck were nearly crushed, prison officials said. The warden said the men climbed into the rear of a garbage truck inside the maximum security walls.

He said they used a piece of lumber to wedge the compacting mechanism, but that it did not stop. They were saved when the truck driver heard their screams for help and stopped the compactor. He then drove back inside the walls and delivered the three injured convicts to waiting guards.

Warsaw Backs PLO

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Poland has pledged support to the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The pledge was given to Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

N.Y. World Trade Towers Get a French Connection

(Continued from Page 1)

of the walk to news services. In Paris, Mr. Petit had walked between the towers of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. In Australia, it was the towers of the Sydney Harbor Bridge, according to David Forman, a rock singer who said he helped carry the cable and other equipment past building guards.

Mr. Petit and his friends played the roles of delivery men,

workers or messengers, Mr. Forman said. Mr. Petit and an assistant spent last night atop the south tower, hidden under a tarpaulin. Two other friends with cameras stayed on the north tower. At dawn, they used a five-foot longbow to fire a fishing line attached to the cable across the 30 feet that separates the structures. Mr. Forman said. At about 7 a.m., the stunt began.

Mr. Petit, clad in black tight-fitting clothing, walked from the south tower to the north and back again. Then he did it again, as a crowd gathered on the Lower Manhattan streets and traffic snarled. Police found it difficult to get to the scene.

Mr. Forman and other friends described Mr. Petit as an accomplished acrobat who has

Goldwater Says Nixon Undecided on Quittin

(Continued from Page 1)

of Senate sources predicted that he would probably be convicted in a Senate trial. A two-third majority is needed for conviction.

Meanwhile, several Republican senators sent the President personal messages today, urging him to resign.

The managing editor of the Phoenix Gazette, Alan Meyer, said an "unimpeachable source" had called the newspaper's publisher, Eugene Puliam, to tell him of the resignation decision. Providence Journal reporter Douglas Wilson, who broke the story of Mr. Nixon's underpayment of income taxes, quoted a "reliable source close to the President" as reporting that Mr. Nixon "has come to the conclusion that the national interest may best be served by his resignation. In response of the mammoth injustice committed against him that prompted his painful decision on his part."

The newspaper called the source "an undoubted devotee of the President." The description fits Rabbi Korff, the organizer of the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency.

Today, Rabbi Korff said the President is putting "the national interest above personal interests" in the matter. Asked whether the President had indicated during their meeting whether he was considering resignation, Rabbi Korff responded:

"You will have to draw your own conclusions."

Rabbi Korff today canceled a series of pro-Nixon broadcasts which were scheduled to be aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System by his committee. Mutual reported that President Nixon had decided to resign, possibly by the weekend.

Mutual's vice-president for news, William Greenwood, quoted his source as saying Mr. Nixon's decision was "99 percent certain." He said the President was still discussing resignation with friends and aides.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, a former Republican national chairman, said: "All but a handful of Republicans in the Senate would like to see resignation." Yesterday, he was quoted as saying no more than 20 pro-Nixon votes could be counted on in the 100-member Senate.

Without Waiting
This morning, without waiting for formal joint action by the

New Constitution For Ethiopia Is Given to Premier

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 7 (AP)—A 30-member panel presented the draft of a new constitution yesterday to Premier Michael Imru, ending four months of work and bringing Ethiopia closer to constitutional monarchy.

A copy also was given to representatives of the Ethiopian armed forces, who currently hold power in the country.

The new document envisages an indirect election of Ethiopia's premier by members of a bicameral parliament for a term of four years, and separation of power among the three branches of the government, with provisions for checks and balances.

Mr. Imru said that his cabinet would study the draft before presenting it to Emperor Haile Selassie for consideration and then to parliament for ratification.

The constitutional conference was prompted by the social and economic upheavals of February and March that toppled the government of Premier Abkhiou Habte-Wold and stripped the emperor of much of his power.

Lawyer of Poet Jailed by Seoul

SEOUL, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—The lawyer who defended South Korea's best-known poet, Kim Chi Ha, at his recent court-martial has been put under arrest, Justice Minister Lee Pong Sung said today.

He told the National Assembly that the lawyer, Kang Shin Ok, had been arrested because "his defense arguments constituted contempt of judges and violation of an emergency presidential decree."

The decree, issued on April 4, banned a clandestine student group alleged to have plotted to overthrow the government in favor of Communist rule. It also prohibited defamation of the decree itself.

The poet was sentenced to death last month for his part in the student movement, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Senate's 43 Republicans, or GOP senators, sent the President personal messages calling on him to resign.

Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and Sen. Norris C. of New Hampshire said they would not identify—had conveyed the resignation message to President.

Sen. Scott said the President longer is entitled to a presumption of innocence.

His own statement has ruled the presumption, said Scott, of his left out questions of the degree of accountability.

Proposals in Congress for isolation granting Mr. Nixon immunity from criminal prosecution should be ousted or received no encouragement from Democratic or Republican leaders.

Nixon Seen Losing Kick

ATLANTA, Aug. 7 (UPI)—In a small box in its editor section, the Atlanta Constitution today commented:

"At the rate things are going now, President Nixon isn't going to have the American public to kick around much longer."

Senate Seen Sure to Vote A Conviction

(Continued from Page 1)
Democrats in the House and Republicans ruled out the possibility of passing a bill granting Mr. Nixon immunity from prosecution if he should resign, raising the prospect that he could be prosecuted regardless of whether he left office.

In the atmosphere of enmity between the President and the House, it was expected that the House would vote to impeach Mr. Nixon Monday that he had to head off the Watergate investigation only days after the blaring of Democratic National Committee headquarters, if voices were raised in his behalf in the Senate.

Most senators, citing the urgency between their position and the President's, refused to say they intended to vote. Of 57 personally or through spokesmen responded to a New York Times survey, 53 said that they would keep their own counsel until trial ended.

But the signs of collapse everywhere. Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., who had been counted as a solid pro-Nixon vote, reported by an aide to be leaning toward conviction. Sen. Frank Rosten, D-Neb., proclaimed himself concerned and newly decided.

According to a participant in a Republican Policy Committee luncheon, Sen. John Tower, Texas conservative, told the group that he no longer could defend the President.

Sen. Tower did not repeat comment when he met with reporters later. But he said the consensus of the group "that Mr. Nixon must be made to understand the gravity of situation, that there has been a great erosion of support" in the Senate.

The Texas said that several attending the meeting had passed the word that either all Republicans or the Republican leadership meet with the President the next few days to tell him "the hard way he faces in coming to trial in the Senate."

Gauging Sentiment

Asked to gauge the major sentiment among his Republican colleagues, Sen. Tower replied that most felt Mr. Nixon's resignation would be "in the national interest."

Sen. Barry Goldwater—Arizona Republican who has been considered the linchpin of President's Senate defense—said his staff steadfastly refused comment.

[United Press International] quoting two senators who attended the policy committee meeting said that Sen. Goldwater had a "vocal resignation during a session. But a spokesman for Sen. Goldwater called the report "a totally false."

There was no visible sign that the White House was attempting to rally support. One senator administrative assistant told talking with his contact man the White House office. The contact man, he said, "couldn't understand why Nixon doesn't quit."

Immunity Bill

Bipartisan agreement emerged on the undeniability—some as unconstitutional—of Congress passing any immunity bill.

Sen. Robert Byrd Jr., D-W. Va., the majority whip, said that Mr. Nixon "should have to pay some price for his guilt."

Rep. Charles Wiggins, who has led Mr. Nixon's defense before the House Judiciary Committee, said that he did not "want to see a president, even a tarnished one, stooping to plea bargaining while putting a former president in jail would be 'diminishing.' It might be required we are truly to have equal justice under the law."

In the same vein, Sen. Rhodes said that the laws "should be applied equally."

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Rockefeller Seen as Favorite

Republicans Consider a Ford No. 2

By Lou Cannon
and Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Some Republican lawmakers are considering President Nixon's vice-presidential pick, Gerald R. Ford, as the man to replace Spiro Agnew. The move would make Ford the second in command of the White House.



Nelson Rockefeller

Laird has been credited with convincing Mr. Nixon to submit Mr. Ford's name to the Congress as vice president.

But Mr. Laird is not alone in pushing for Mr. Rockefeller's nomination, if the situation arises.

A source close to a leading Midwestern Republican senator said that "Rockefeller fits the needs perfectly."

He said it is important to Republicans in Congress and elsewhere that Mr. Ford's choice not be someone who would be likely to be a candidate in 1980.

If Mr. Ford takes office this year and is elected in 1976, as is widely assumed by Republican political leaders, he would be constitutionally ineligible to run for re-election in 1980.

Two Rockefeller associates said there is little doubt that the former New York governor would accept the vice-presidency if Mr. Ford selected him. One said that he thought Mr. Rockefeller would accept because "it's now in the framework of a believable call to duty."

Ford Named

He also noted that Mr. Ford asked to remain on the National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans after he became Vice-President. The commission is headed by Mr. Rockefeller, who named Mr. Ford to it when Mr. Ford was the House minority leader.

Others who have been mentioned as vice-presidential possibilities include former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Mr. Laird himself.

Gov. Reagan is not believed to have any expectation of the nomination. Mr. Laird said yesterday that he does not want to be vice-president, and Mr. Richardson, who resigned as attorney general rather than follow Mr. Nixon's order to fire special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, is considered to have political liabilities among Republican loyalists.

Mr. Rockefeller has many foes among conservative Republicans, but he has moved in their direction in recent years and was heavily applauded last year when he addressed a convention of Southern Republican chairmen.

Acceptable Age

Also, a congressman said, Mr. Rockefeller's age makes him basically acceptable to many conservatives who might otherwise oppose him.

"It's extremely unlikely that Rockefeller would seem an heir apparent when he's 72 years old," the congressman said.

There seems little question that Mr. Rockefeller would be confirmed if Mr. Ford nominated him. One of his advantages, said a veteran Republican congressman, is that Mr. Rockefeller, a man of vast personal wealth, has never been accused of seeking to profit from public office.

Majority Votes

A new vice-presidential nominee would face confirmation by majority votes of both the Senate and the House. Upon confirmation of a nominee, the United States would be governed for the first time by two men who did not win their jobs in a national election.

Both would have been selected under the second clause of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, passed by Congress nine years ago and ratified by the necessary number of state legislatures in 1967.

The clause reads: "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

Nixon Assailed for Describing Arts Chiefs as Jews, Leftists

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—A statement by President Nixon, contained in a transcript of a 1972 conversation released Monday, that his daughter Tricia Cox avoided museum and other art functions because "they're Jews, they're left wing" evoked adverse comment yesterday from officials of arts institutions around the country.

The President's comment was made on June 23, 1972, as he and H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, discussed Mr. Nixon's re-election strategy and the scheduling of appearances by Mrs. Cox, who, Mr. Nixon said, had encountered some hostility earlier at an appearance at a museum in Boston.

"It's a shocking statement, coming especially from a man who has done so much for the arts," said Kenneth Donahue, director of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, in a comment that echoed the sentiments of many. "It perpetuates the unfounded prejudice which feeds those who oppose public support of the arts."

He said that it was true that Jews had, "on the whole, been very generous contributors to all the arts, but that doesn't mean they're operated by or for Jewish people or in the interests of Jewish people."

The Quotation

In the transcript, Mr. Nixon said: "Now the worst thing [unintelligible] is to go to anything that has to do with the arts." Later, he added:

"The arts, you know—they're Jews, they're left wing—in other words, stay away."

The President went on to specify that the campaign appear-



OOPS—Spectacular accident near Lemoore, Calif., when heavy truck ran off the road and overturned in a ditch. The lucky driver, who apparently had fallen asleep at the wheel, climbed down shaken but unhurt.

Tapes Also Disclose Trivia

Nixon's Consent to Cover-Up Almost Lost Among Chitchat

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The smoking gun they found on the President's desk was almost buried by the clutter of trivia which occupied his mind. Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman talked about many things on that fateful day in 1972, six days after the "Watergate break-in," while the secret tape recorder took down their words for posterity.

The President's pick for all-time greats of baseball, the problem of helicopter prop-wash musing his wife's hairdo, the prospect of homosexuals embarrassing the Democrats at Miami Beach.

Scattered among those random topics are the words that now threaten to bring down the Nixon government, the President's own expression of consent for the cover-up conspiracy.

Meandering Banality

Beyond the damaging words themselves, their context seems so shocking now, two years later. The fatal words, the directive to cover up Watergate involvement, seemed utterly routine and self-assured, set in a conversation on meandering banality, one item of chitchat among many.

"Three or four things," the President said, "Pat raised the point last night that probably she and he and the girls ought to stay in a hotel on Miami Beach. First, she says the moment they get the helicopter and get off and so forth, it destroys their hair and so forth."

No problem, says Mr. Haldeman, they'll go by car. But what about the traffic? They should have an escort," his aide promises.

A few moments before, Mr. Haldeman was promising to shut off the dangerous FBI investigation of Watergate.

"You call them in," Mr. Nixon said.

"Good deal," said Mr. Haldeman.

"Play it tough," the President advised. "That's the way they play it and that's the way we are going to play it."

He does not seem so tough, though, in that rambling dialogue of June 23. Like the earlier

transcripts which the President reluctantly made public in April, this conversation draws its own debasing portrait of Nixon the man, quite apart from the evidence it provides toward his impeachment. His petty concerns and obsessions, his folk psychology, are as clear as the pistol.

Mr. Nixon, for instance, had a thing about his own past, relying on his failed campaign of 1960, poring over his own autobiographical account of his career, "Six Crises." He kept returning to the book, re-reading it at night in search of lessons, urging it upon his subordinates.

"Actually, the book reads awfully well," the President told Mr. Haldeman, who agreed.

Damned Good Book

"That 'Six Crises' is a damned good book," the President reminded Mr. Haldeman at another point, "and the (unintelligible) story reads like a novel—the Hiss case—Cassius was fascinating. The campaign, for anyone in politics, should be a must because it had a lot in there of how politicians are like."

Mr. Haldeman assured him that he had read the book several times, Mr. Nixon mentioned another memory from its pages. "Is that in the book?" Mr. Haldeman asked.

"It's in the book. Hell yes, it's in the book," the President exclaimed.

Distribute the book among the campaign staffers, Mr. Nixon insisted. Order them to read it. For a moment, he wondered aloud about his old writer, Alvin Moscow, who helped with the volume. The more Mr. Nixon thought about his past, the better it seemed to him.

"It may be," mused, "that our 90 campaign (unintelligible) was extremely much more effective."

The President's political obsessions were obvious. He returned to the smallest detail, the Gallup polls of Presidents Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy compared with his own ratings. The camera setups for photos with friendly congressmen. The Washington Post's lead editorial on Sen. George McGovern.

They were discussing debt-ceiling legislation when Mr. Nixon offered a cynical appraisal. "There ain't a vote in it. There's no votes in it, Bob," Mr. Haldeman agreed.

Personal Distastes

Like those earlier transcripts, this one also reveals flashes of Mr. Nixon's personal distastes, even for an old friend, like Herb Klein, his political ally for a generation. Mr. Klein had arranged a meeting between the President and TV executives which Mr. Nixon did not like because the businessmen sounded off.

"And look," the President said, "you've just not got to let Klein ever set up a meeting again. He just doesn't have his head screwed on. You know what I mean. He just opens it up and sits there with egg on his face. He's just not our guy at all, is he?"

One touching note was Mr. Nixon's ambivalence toward his family. He discusses his wife and two daughters coldly as a valuable political commodity, but he is also concerned that they are being overworked or sent to embarrassing events.

The President seemed satisfied, however, with his own limited campaigning. The day before, he had held a rare press conference in the Oval Office, filled with political promises on busing, tax reform, food prices, arms limitation.

"How's your coverage?" he asked.

"Good newspaper play—lousy television," Mr. Haldeman reported.

At the press conference, there was one question about Watergate and Mr. Nixon was ready with an answer.

"... As Mr. Kleger has stated, the White House has had no involvement whatever in this particular business," the President told the American public two years ago. "As far as the matter now is concerned, it is under investigation, as it should be, by the proper legal authorities..."

Wrong Rooms, Wrong Phones

Nixon's Lawyer Says 9 Talks Subpoenaed Were Not Taped

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon's defense lawyer disclosed today that tapes of nine conversations—or nearly a third of the balance of tapes that the Supreme Court ordered surrendered—apparently never existed.

White House special counsel James St. Clair said that the conversations either were made on telephones not plugged into the taping system, or were held in rooms that were not wired to recorders.

In two instances, Mr. St. Clair said, White House officials simply have been unable to find recordings of conversations covered by subpoenas issued by the Watergate special prosecution force.

However, Mr. St. Clair did band over to U.S. District Judge John Sirica tapes of 23 presidential conversations, thereby fulfilling the July 24 Supreme Court order that Mr. Nixon surrender evidence relating to the forthcoming Watergate cover-up trial of top presidential aides.

The missing tapes include conversations the President had with his former top aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in April, 1972, when the Watergate cover-up was unraveling.

Not Connected

Those telephone calls, Mr. St. Clair said, were made from a portion of the White House residence that was not connected to the taping system. Five subpoenaed conversations in the final list of 31 tapes apparently do not exist because they involved calls made from the White House residence section.

Two subpoenaed conversations, Mr. Nixon's lawyer said, were never recorded because they occurred at the President's retreat at Camp David, Md., and automatic recording devices had already been removed from there.

Those conversations included the President, Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and, on one occasion, former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

As for the tapes that White House officials have been unable to account for, Mr. St. Clair said one involved a conversation in late January, 1973, when the President and former White House aide Charles Colson purportedly discussed clemency for Watergate conspirator Howard Hughes.

Mr. St. Clair said that his staff would continue to look for that tape, or any record of it. Another missing tape for which Mr. St. Clair had no explanation covers a conversation Feb. 20, 1973, between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman at which the main topic of conversation was former campaign aide Jeb McGraw and his interrogation by the authorities.

18 1/2-Minute Buzz

A recording of an Oval Office meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman on June 20, 1972, the same day that the two reportedly unrecorded telephone calls took place, contains an 18 1/2-minute buzz in the place where, according to Mr. Haldeman's notes, a discussion of the Watergate break-in occurred.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers have also reported that 19 minutes of a March 20, 1973, presidential conversation were never recorded.

Last week Mr. St. Clair announced that five minutes and 12 seconds of an April 17, 1973, Oval Office meeting had been lost when one of the recorders in the White House basement ran out of tape.

Poor Audio Quality

The analysis filed by Mr. St. Clair yesterday contains the President's assertions that part of the 12 recorded conversations are protected from disclosure by the doctrine of "executive privilege." It also says that the tape of another call placed from Mr. Nixon's office in the Executive Office Building to Colson earlier in the evening of June 20 "is of poor audio quality."

Three transcripts of Oval Office conversations on June 23, 1972, all released by the White House Tuesday, were officially described as prepared from tapes that contained extensive inaudible portions. One, of a 9-minute meeting, was only five paragraphs long.

At one point on June 23, according to a transcript, Mr. Nixon was informed by Mr. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, that Mr. Mitchell had "apparently" urged the bugging operation that had led to the Watergate break-in.

"We won't second-guess Mitchell and the rest," the President replied. "Thank God it wasn't Colson."

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell and Colson were among those indicted in March on charges that they conspired to cover up responsibility for the Watergate bugging. Colson later pleaded guilty to another charge.

During today's final tapes hearing, Judge Sirica announced that he was adamantly opposed to releasing copies of the presidential tapes to lawyers for the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Relevant Portion

Warning against the possible leaking of the tapes to the press and noting that the Supreme Court order provided only for the release of the relevant portion of the tapes to the special prosecutor, Judge Sirica said: "I don't want the prosecution to allow these tapes to be let out of the office unless they are being used here [in the courtroom]."

He said he was fearful the tapes might turn up at a "Georgetown cocktail party," an obvious reference to the controversial playing of one of Mr. Nixon's tapes last December by friends of William Dobrovir, a lawyer who had subpoenaed the tape in a civil suit challenging the administration's increase in milk price supports.

"Lord forbid, we don't want that to happen again," said the judge, warning that release of the White House tapes to individual defense lawyers would tempt secretaries and "young lawyers" to leak the contents.

Assistant special prosecutor Jill Volner assured Judge Sirica that the tapes could be made available to defense lawyers "for listening in our office," and she pledged to work out such an arrangement.

Ski-Glider Killed

LAUTERBRUNNEN, Switzerland, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A 29-year-old Swiss, Jean-Claude Regle, was killed when he hit a barn while ski-gliding over this Bernese Oberland resort, police said Monday.

Smayed Nixon Aides Said Act on Insuring Functions

Continued from Page 1

He told them that their job was to continue the business of the government in a time of doubt and concern.

He then informed sources that Gen. Hale made no attempt to let his function of the White House staff.

Nixon's continuing dedication to remain in office, owing the meeting, a presidential assistant observed: "We have something more than a stake government, something less than government fully tilted to Nixon as President."

their conversations, presidential aides seemed particularly concerned about Mr. Nixon's apparent refusal to heed the counsel of his closest deputy that he should resign in order to save himself, it not the 7, from what they regarded as a agony of impeachment trial by the Senate.

Conclusions Vary

In the White House, it difficult to find anyone who fully believes Mr. Nixon is acquitted by the Senate according to these aides, they come to varying conclusions.

Use Planning

ht Security Nixon Debate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Senate leaders are contemplating unprecedented security measures including virtually sealing a House of Representatives of the Capitol—during the current proceedings after the release of the tapes.

John McFall, D-Calif., man of a three-member subcommittee studying the security of the Capitol, said the threats must be seriously considered.

would not detail the kind of threats or which members have threatened but he said he had the Secret Service busy working closely with Capitol in investigating and planning a cope with them.

House Judiciary Committee

House Judiciary Committee hearings were interrupted on Tuesday by a bomb threat and a telephone bomb threat and Rep. m Cohen, R-Maine, who for the impeachment of ent Nixon, said his life had threatened.

sh Chief in Hungary

IAPEST, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz arrived here today for talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Pock-the latest in a series of exchanges on his coordination.

Man Charged in Death

Of Washington Judge

YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP).—A 22-year-old man was arrested yesterday on a charge of mailing a bomb with the intent to harm a judge who had once sentenced him to jail. The judge died in an explosion June 3.

The charge against Ricky Anthony Young stems from the death of Superior Court Judge James Lawless, who died in his chambers at the Franklin County Courthouse in Pasco when he opened a package that contained a pipe bomb. The judge had sentenced Young in June, 1972, to 15 years in jail with 14 years suspended—for a 1971 drug store burglary.

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'The Overriding Factor...'

The issue now bearing upon the nation is how best to remove Richard M. Nixon from the power of the presidency. Mr. Nixon's admission that he wrongfully withheld from Congress, courts, counsel and country evidence bearing upon the question of his impeachment has removed any serious doubt that the power will be transferred to Vice-President Ford—perhaps within days, perhaps weeks.

Three possible courses of action now present themselves: outright resignation; qualified resignation under the 25th Amendment, permitting Vice-President Ford to become acting President until the Senate reaches its final judgment on Mr. Nixon; or, finally, the unfolding to its constitutional conclusion of the process of impeachment, with seemingly overwhelming prospect of conviction and the President's involuntary removal from office.

The immediate choice is Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Nixon's alone. Against the now-defeating cries for his resignation, we see considerable merit in the President's attitude as expressed at an urgent cabinet meeting Tuesday, that he intends to "allow the Constitution to be the overriding factor."

The transfer of power must not only be orderly and in full respect of the Constitution; it must be perceived as such by all factions, all elements of American society. To frustrate or short-circuit the solemn process of impeachment that is now well engaged in the Congress could have two adverse effects. It might leave lingering doubts about the extent of the President's complicity in a broad range of impeachable offenses. It would also deprive the American political system of a conclusive opportunity

to define the fundamental principles of presidential accountability.

Those who advocate immediate resignation do so out of a deep and justified sense of betrayal, coupled with valid concern about the vacuum in the leadership of the nation. They argue that Mr. Nixon has now directly confirmed that a conspiracy to obstruct justice was designed and managed in the Oval Office of the President, and has consequently lost the trust of the American people.

But, in a legal sense, what is substantially new about Monday's disclosures? They are merely belated corroboration of a case that had already been convincingly established by a duly constituted investigative body. Moreover, Mr. Nixon's statement was most definitely not a confession that he was guilty of high crime or misdemeanor, of an impeachable offense within his view of the Constitution. On the contrary, the President insisted that his acknowledged deception and participation in the Watergate cover-up did not justify his removal from office.

Finally, his admissions and the accompanying three transcripts deal only with part of the bill of impeachment that has been prepared against him. To accept this statement as a guilty plea and suggest that resignation would now close the book on Watergate would leave too many loose ends, too many questions unresolved. It would do nothing to inhibit subsequent fostering of the myth of a President hounded out of office by his political enemies. Doubts could be created whether the President would actually have been convicted in an impeachment trial, whether his departure from office was really justified by the facts.

...The Constitutional Way

The interim alternative of stepping aside conditionally under the terms of the 25th Amendment would have some practical merit if there were any reason to believe that the rest of the impeachment process, now so far advanced, would be likely to drag on and on.

The fact is that the process of impeachment and conviction can now proceed far more rapidly than had been believed before, as both the speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate concluded in separate interviews Tuesday. Instead of the hundred hours of debate for which the House of Representatives was bracing itself, the absence of a determined opposition and of deliberate stonewalling tactics now means that the House can move with full responsibility in two or three days of debate, rather than the two weeks previously envisaged.

Similarly in the Senate, many of the reservations about the quality and availability of evidence, about the existence of direct links between the President and the cover-up conspiracy can now be laid to rest. For the sake of the historical record and the confidence of the people, now and in the future, in the integrity of the constitutional system, the issues on which the President

is to be removed must be fully aired in the Senate, acting as a court under the Constitution. Just in the interest of saving a few days, the Congress should not fall into the trap—once considered around the White House—of moving through pro forma votes to achieve an outcome that seems inevitable now but may appear intertempore or unfair to future generations. The President's own demolition of any credible foundation on a strong and adamant defense during the period of deliberation provides all the assurances that are needed of fulfilling every requirement of due process without unconscionable foot-dragging.

From now on, in short, the impeachment and conviction of the President need not be a national agony, to be avoided at any cost. The nation has already gone through that agony, or the worst of it.

Resignation at an earlier time—far earlier—could have spared the people of this land much grief, as we then argued. But to frustrate the constitutional machinery now would deprive the republic of the benefits—the definitions of impeachable offenses, of strict accountability of the President under law, which alone can redeem that agony. That must be the overriding factor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkish Steamroller on Cyprus

The Turks are acting very badly on Cyprus. With some tens of thousands of troops now ashore, they are forcibly removing thousands of long-resident Greek Cypriots in an evident effort to create a special jurisdiction for Turkish Cypriots. Reports of murder, rape and arson are being brought out by Greek Cypriot refugees. Despite a United Nations cease-fire appeal and a week ago, a Greek-Turkish agreement on a new cease-fire, the Turks go on expanding the area of their control. They have all but ignored attempts by United Nations units to establish buffer zones and they have pushed UN relief convoys aside. Supposedly Turkey invaded Cyprus on July 20 to save the Turkish minority from the feared consequences of the Athens-sponsored coup against Archbishop Makarios. But the Turks are now creating a new threat of their own and, in the process, losing much of the goodwill they had earlier gained.

Politically, the Turks have gone a long way—unilaterally—toward a new solution of the Cyprus question. They have begun a substantial population transfer to consolidate the Turkish Cypriots in their own areas. They have established the use of Turkish force to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority. They are setting up a separate administration, tied closely to mainland Turkey, for that minority. It is noteworthy, however, that the Turkish Cypriots themselves, while no doubt grateful to be spared the fate which the anti-Makarios coup promised them, seem still to desire to remain Cypriots and not to be folded into Turkey proper. This may not be so apparent while Turkish politicians take cheer back in Ankara. But it remains no less real a political fact on that account. We trust that, as talks on Cyprus resume

today in Geneva, the atmosphere will cool and a solution will be pursued which reflects not only the rights of the guarantors (Greece, Turkey, Britain) but the wishes of the two Cypriot communities themselves.

The contours of American policy continue to be difficult to discern. If the United States has tried to slow the Turkish steamroller on Cyprus, it has kept it pretty much to itself. This is unfortunate. The Turks' acts are objectionable and unfair in themselves in terms of the trouble and tension they are building into Cyprus. Moreover, these acts are weakening the new Greek government of Constantine Caramanlis. The United States has and should accept a real interest in using its influence to restrain the Turks so that Athens will not relapse into military rule. Responsible Greeks understand that, unavoidably, Mr. Caramanlis must pay some part of the bill rung up by the military men who preceded him. For him to pay the whole bill, though, would be a disaster for him and for the case of democracy in Greece and for the American position there as well.

In the shadows one hears the dark suggestion that the United States is tolerating the Turkish advance on Cyprus in return for discreet Turkish agreement to restore its recently rescinded ban on growing opium. Turkish opium, or most of it, ends up as American heroin. We hope there is nothing to this cynical proposition. The Turks should, as we have said before, halt all legal opium cultivation. They should not ask or receive, in compensation, a free hand on Cyprus. An immediate display of respect for the Cyprus cease-fire will show conclusively that any talk of a connection to the opium ban is a baseless canard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1899

PARIS—The greatest trial of modern times, the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus, was begun yesterday at Rennes. The chief interest of the proceedings turned on the interrogatory of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. For the first time since the terrible charge was made against him he has been able to defend himself in a public court. Captain Dreyfus went through the ordeal unflinchingly, impressing the court's audience.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1924

NEW YORK—Mr. William J. Fallon, the criminal lawyer, who is being tried on a charge of bribing a juror, today amplified his statement that he was being persecuted by Mr. William Randolph Hearst. He maintained that the Hearst verdict was because he Fallon, held the birth certificate of two children of a prominent actress. Fallon, one of the most famous criminal lawyers in New York, has been doing most of his own defense.



Inch by Inch

The Problems of Transition

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The mood of Washington has been transformed by President Nixon's confession of guilt in the Watergate cover-up. On both sides of the aisle in Congress, members are shocked but relieved by the evidence. The main question here is no longer whether the President will go, but how and when. He is not yet through, but he's finished.

This has released an odd mixture of paradoxical emotions. The capital is not really surprised to find that the President was involved in the cover-up, but it is startled by the brazen lies, astonished that the system finally produced clear evidence and an overwhelming consensus for conviction, puzzled that the President chooses, almost long for, the final punishment and humiliation, and vaguely sad about the human tragedy, but at the same time almost giddy that the shadow of Watergate is finally passing.

For the first time in over a year men and women here can now talk seriously about reconstruction and plan together for the future and there is an eagerness to pass the bill of divorce and get on with the orderly transition from President Nixon to President Ford.

This will take some time. The leaders of both parties would like to hurry it along, but there are some problems. The House Judiciary Committee has yet to write its majority report supporting the three articles of impeachment, and it has to take into account the new damaging evidence finally disclosed by the President.

Minority Report

Once this is finished, it must lie on the table for three days so that any members on the committee still supporting the President can prepare their minority report.

The Senate is in no mood now for delaying tactics. The President in bringing the case to trial last week, it appeared that the White House might be able to stall the start of the Senate proceedings for weeks and prolong the debate for months, but the President's confession has clarified the issue and produced a determination by the leaders of both parties to get a final vote before the election in early November.

Even so, there will be an interregnum of three months with a lame-duck President. What will he do during this awkward period? Washington wonders about this. Would he agree, as some have suggested, to the creation of a council of state, composed of the Vice-President and the leaders of Congress, with whom he would agree to consult on major decisions of foreign and economic policy?

Perhaps more important, since he agrees that his impeachment is now a foregone conclusion, would Mr. Nixon agree to the careful preparation of Mr. Ford for his forthcoming responsibilities, and to the creation of machinery to assure that Mr. Ford's cabinet is ready to take over when Mr. Nixon's cabinet members send their resignations to the White House?

The council-of-state idea could be a bit clumsy, but the world will not stand still during Mr. Nixon's long farewell. There will

undoubtedly be new alarms overseas, and quite a few hiccups in the sick economy between now and November and the political and emotional pressure on the President will be severe. Thus the suggestion for a consultative council.

In more normal circumstances, the transition in the United States from one administration to another has been marked by a high degree of cooperation between the outgoing and the incoming administrations. For example, when President Eisenhower came to the end of his second term, he appointed a White House aide, Gen. Wilton Persons, to consult with Clark Clifford on the transition to the Kennedy administration. Mr. Clifford was also brought back by President Johnson to do the same job after the murder of President Kennedy in 1963.

In 1960, as Mr. Kennedy chose a new cabinet member, it was arranged between the election and the inauguration for that man to work closely with the cabinet officer he was to succeed, and this on-the-job training proved to be highly useful, even though Gen. Eisenhower's admiration for Mr. Kennedy at that time was not untinged.

Kissinger's Fate

The present situation is obviously more difficult, for by cooperating with Mr. Ford, Mr. Nixon would seem to be assuming he will be convicted, but the problem of transition remains. Other governments obviously see the Nixon administration coming to an end and wonder what changes there will be in American policy toward them under Mr. Ford, whose experience in foreign affairs is not his strongest point.

Fortunately, the Vice-President has known Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ever since he started going to Mr. Kissinger's seminars at Harvard 15 years ago, and there is every indication that he will ask Mr. Kissinger to continue as secretary of state, and that Mr. Kissinger will accept, if invited.

Nevertheless, the need for a rapid transition is obvious. The Chinese, in particular, have been asking for reassurances of continuity in American policy ever since the impeachment of Mr. Nixon seemed certain, and Mr. Kissinger twice this week, once at the Chinese Embassy here and again in public, has been trying to assure them and other nations that the foreign policy of the

United States has been settled on a steady course, with bipartisan support.

These will, just the same, be difficult days both for the President and the Vice-President.

Mr. Nixon still has it in his power to help ease the way for his successor. If he cannot save himself, he can help those who inherit the wreckage. He can either go out and slam the door or open it generously to the Vice-President. This may be his last public act, and the manner of his going will be important.

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Nixon's Amoral View of Politics

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—For three months Mr. Nixon's most obdurate supporters swallowed his transcripts, bite by bite, and declared them spiced hot digestible. It was like watching a child-eating contest. The question was: How much could they swallow without throwing up?

The answer came when Mr. Nixon fed them the June 23, 1972, transcript.

Until then, Mr. Nixon's defense was that he learned of the cover-up March 21, 1973, and was so bewildered that he acted slowly to end it.

This defense was ludicrous. Even the dishonestly edited transcripts show that on March 13, 1973, Messrs. Nixon and Dean discussed Gordon Strachan's role in the cover-up, and on Feb. 28, 1973, they discussed that Judge John Sirica had been unable to crack the cover-up.

But the June 23, 1972, tape, a smoking hot document, proves that Mr. Nixon ordered a limit on the FBI investigation of Watergate, and ordered this for political purposes. In fine, he ordered a cover-up.

If the current impeachment process were a boxing match, the referee would stop the fight. Mr. Nixon has lost the ability to defend himself. That is why congressmen and senators are clamoring for resignation.

But resignation, the perennial Watergate panacea, is still a pernicious idea because it would leave Mr. Nixon in a position to merchandise his anti-constitutional and amoral view of politics.

If you still doubt that Mr. Nixon has such a view, the Aug. 18

WASHINGTON—'Captive Nations Week' came and went without much fuss. The particular kind of ethnic anti-Communism which the "captive nations" concept represents—the "captive" being the nations and nationality groups incorporated within the Soviet Union plus the East European states dominated by Moscow—has been pretty much eclipsed by détente.

Mr. Nixon has indicated firmly that it is not possible to try to improve relations with the Soviet government while at the same time trying openly to cultivate the nationalist and even secessionist impulses of Moscow's constituent parts and allies.

Typically, the United States' annual ritual appeals for the "self-determination" of the Baltic states, incorporated by Moscow as World War II began, ended as soon as President Nixon became a regular summiteer. At the last summit, Mr. Nixon agreed to establish a U.S. consulate in Kiev—a step regarded by the Kremlin and by Ukrainian nationalists alike as a symbol of Ukrainian nationhood. The two American radio stations broadcasting specifically to the "captive nations," Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, constantly wonder if they will survive the next summit.

Mr. Nixon's own "Captive Nations Proclamation" has become the faintest shadow of the original growing, anti-Russian, anti-Communist resolution passed by Congress in 1959.

Won't Quit

Yet the underlying issues do not easily go away. The "nations" themselves—some more, some less—remain undigested parts of the Soviet policy and the Soviet bloc. No sober analysis of the Soviet scene can ignore the tug and pull of, say, the Ukrainians and the Poles. Certainly the Kremlin takes these into the closest account in developing its own basic policies, from where it invests its money to where it stations its troops.

On the face of it, there is no apparent reason—except politics—why, say, Palestinians deserve a state of their own, as Moscow asserts, while a number of Soviet nationality groups, larger and with equal national credentials, are denied even the lesser goal of a genuine nationality group existence.

The connection of "human rights" to détente has been widely accepted in recent years, mostly in respect to Jews, intellectuals and dissidents inside the Soviet Union. And they pose no territorial challenge to the Kremlin. Their causes are certainly legitimate. But it is plain that at least part of the reason why their plight has become politicized is

that each of these groups (overlap) has a recognizable constituency within the U.S. States.

In abstract terms, the cult of national aspirations of "captive nations" are hardly legitimate. Yet their American spokesmen do not have the political leverage.

The realities of American politics, then, have an effect which people or peoples controlled by Moscow win active American concern. The realities geopolitics also have an effect. Successive American presidents have cultivated local nationalities in, first, Yugoslavia and Romania—Communist states which for their own reasons chosen to assert a measure of independence from the Kremlin. The White House has done for the purpose of strengthening the American hand in deal with the Russians.

Like Yugoslavia, however, mania, which sits off in southwest corner of the Balkans, has by virtue of geography a degree of political maneuverability which is simply unavailable to a country like Czechoslovakia, which directly confronts the Soviet Union with Germany. This in turn affects the degree of encouragement which responsible American press can prefer.

No Strategy

The fact remains that the United States has no comprehensive strategy to free "captive nations." On the contrary, détente and the discipline necessarily posed by the nuclear responsibility of a great power rule must more than tentative effort to remove certain symptoms of their plight. This is perhaps some small part of the pain or perhaps be relieved if the of us looked with more sympathy at the very human, emotional, which touch many Americans whose kinmen lived hard under Communist rule, but if unavoidable.

Here it is useful to recall that when the United States has such a comprehensive strategy. According to a credit source officially denied access to "Operation Splitter Factor," new book by British journalist Stewart Stevenson, Allen Dulles, out to liberate East Europe by a strategy of liberalizing Communist states in those countries, it provoking a Stalinist reaction that would ignite a success population revolt. This failed operation, called "Splitter Factor," which had been conceived by Stalinist repression. It's fairly did not free East Europe. A more cynical and disast policy is hard to imagine. Lessons linger.

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issue of National Review magazine has an article in which a former White House speech writer recounts his involvement in drafting Spiro Agnew's televised victory last October.

The speech writer collaborated with another White House aide who spoke directly with Mr. Nixon on the Wednesday Agnew resigned.

The President told him he had counseled Agnew Tuesday in these terms: the important thing is to stand unbowed, not to let them think they've broken you. I've faced these situations, Nixon went on, everyone in politics has to face them, and you can weather them if you just refuse to appear as a beaten man. That, said the President, was the way he had survived the loss in 1960, and the way Agnew should meet this reversal.

40 Pages

The "them" to whom Mr. Nixon referred was Mr. Nixon's Justice Department. Agnew's "reversal" consisted of being associated with felonies so numerous that the Justice Department summary of them filled 40 pages.

And Mr. Nixon said that being associated with felonies is comparable to losing an election. Mr. Nixon looks upon politics as an amoral field of forces, and, like Agnew, he probably believes he has sinned only in getting caught. His pep talk to Agnew is redundant evidence of the thinking that has reduced Mr. Nixon to ruin, and it is sobering evidence of the perverse and divisive things Mr. Nixon would say concerning his own resignation.

He would say, with a sincerity at once grotesque and pathetic,

that he has done no real wrong. Having escaped conviction by resigning, he says, with narrow technical acuity, that nothing had formally proved against him.

And to prove that he is beaten, he would incite his lions of bitter-end support against "them," meaning the nation.

To Judgment

So instead of egging Mr. Nixon to resignation, Congress should do its duty, which involves more than just prying Mr. Nixon from his desk. Congress's duty is to pronounce formal judgment against Mr. Nixon's conduct. Of that will cleanse the stain Mr. Nixon and his men from government.

Mr. Nixon has said that destruction of justice is an impeachable offense. To any rational man, Mr. Nixon's release of June 23 transcripts, constituting confession of such obstructive felonies, Mr. Nixon still stands by his actions do not "justify" impeachment.

Until he personally, public and explicitly acknowledges that he is guilty of an impeachable offense, he should not be encouraged to resign. Until Mr. Nixon confesses, formal conviction by the Senate is the only way to draw his finger.

Besides, if any congressman or senator still want to vote against impeachment or conviction, let one want to know who they are. Even if only Sen. Carl Curtis, who serves the national interest to let Curtis make it revealing statement about himself.

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Letters

U.S. Role

Referring to the article "U.S. and Cyprus: Some Binders," (ET, July 27), Mr. Goldborough has probably succeeded in his title in making the understatement of 1974.

The only true note he has struck is quoting a European saying, "The Americans did nothing."

The influence which the United States has over the governments of both of Turkey and Greece is virtually limitless. It is clear, therefore, that both the Cyprus coup and the resultant Turkish invasion must have involved at least the U.S.'s silent approval. What many Cypriots, both Turkish and Greek, will be

wondering is why the U.S. caused, however directly or by not attempting a solution, the loss of so many innocent lives.

What many American taxpayers will be wondering is, how does their government justify the maintenance of a fleet in the Mediterranean when this is not utilized to prevent a potentially destructive war between two of its allies. One fact must be absolutely clear: that neither the U.S. nor Great Britain nor the U.S.S.R. showed any real desire to prevent an unnecessary conflict—a conflict which has already meant a lot of innocent blood being split.

JOHN C. HADJIPATERAS
London.

...ing Guilty in U.S. Court ...ywer Admits \$10,000 Bribe ...Connally on Milk Prices

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Lawyer Jake Jacobsen admitted today to a charge of giving a \$10,000 payoff to Treasury Secretary John Connally in 1971 in exchange for recommendation to increase price supports.

The terms of an agreement with the Watergate special action force, Jacobsen will be a government witness against Mr. Connally, who is the Nixon cabinet member indicted or to plead guilty on a criminal offense.

In addition to the dismissal of the indictment in the milk case, federal prosecutors said to drop pursuit of an indictment in Abilene, Texas, in which Jacobsen is accused of misusing \$125,000 to a Texas savings and loan association's funds.

He was scheduled to go to trial on charges on Sept. 22, but his brief arraignment by chief U.S. District Judge Hart Jr., Jacobsen was released to the custody of his lawyer for a prearranged interview.

Possible Penalties

A single-count bribery indictment carries a maximum prison term of two years and a fine of \$50,000.

Connally, who also is a former governor of Texas, is charged with six counts of taking bribes, conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury. He will be arraigned by Judge Hart on Friday. If convicted on all counts, Mr. Connally could be given a 12-year sentence and fines totaling \$500,000.

Connally served as Treasury secretary under President Nixon for 18 months and remained an adviser to the President after he has denied the charges.



Thomas Eagleton

...en. Eagleton Wins Primary in Missouri

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP).—Thomas Eagleton, who stepped down as a vice-presidential pick two years ago, easily won reelection to the Senate Missouri Democratic primary today. He later said he would again seek national office.

Eagleton, who has no national ambitions, however, whether to seek high office or be asked, said Sen. Eagleton, who withdrew as George McGovern's running mate in 1972, disclosed that Sen. Eagleton and overdone treatment for depression.

He didn't think the events of the past two years had been forgotten, but he put into their historical context, voters will cast ballots on the events of 1972 and what happened in 1972, he said.

is fall, Sen. Eagleton will be the man to beat for the next six years ago, former Kansas Congressman Thomas S.

Kansas Results

Kansas Rep. Bill Roy won Democratic nomination to Congress today. Sen. Robert Dole in a narrow race, a former Republican national chairman, unopposed in the GOP primary.

Bert Bennett, president of the state Senate, yesterday won Republican nomination for governor, getting 67,284 votes to 5 for lawyer Don Cameron. The Democratic candidate, may General Vern Miller, unopposed in the primary.

Michigan, a former state legislator, defeated for Detroit Mayor Jerome R. Roth in the race for the state gubernatorial nomination.

Idaho Democratic Sen. Frank Church was renominated. With 120 of the state's precincts reporting, Sen. Church had 10,821 votes to 1,333 for Leon Olson of Boise.

n. Church's Republican opponent this fall will be Bob H. Felt, former administrative assistant to Rep. Steve Symms, defeated two other candi-

Henry Gaisman, U.S. Inventor, Is Dead at 104

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Henry J. Gaisman, 104, inventor and philanthropist, died yesterday in White Plains, N.Y.

Mr. Gaisman, who over went to college, had 24 inventions to his credit in such fields as photography, cutlery and machinery.

One of his earlier inventions was bought in 1914 by the Eastman Kodak Co. for \$300,000, the highest price ever paid at the time for a single invention. It is a device that made it possible to write captions on the film in the camera at the time the picture was taken.

Antonio Santamarina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Antonio Santamarina, a wealthy landowner and politician whose collection of paintings by modern masters aroused controversy when auctioned in London this year, died here on Monday.

Although inactive in Argentine politics in recent years, Mr. Santamarina was once a powerful member of the Conservative party.

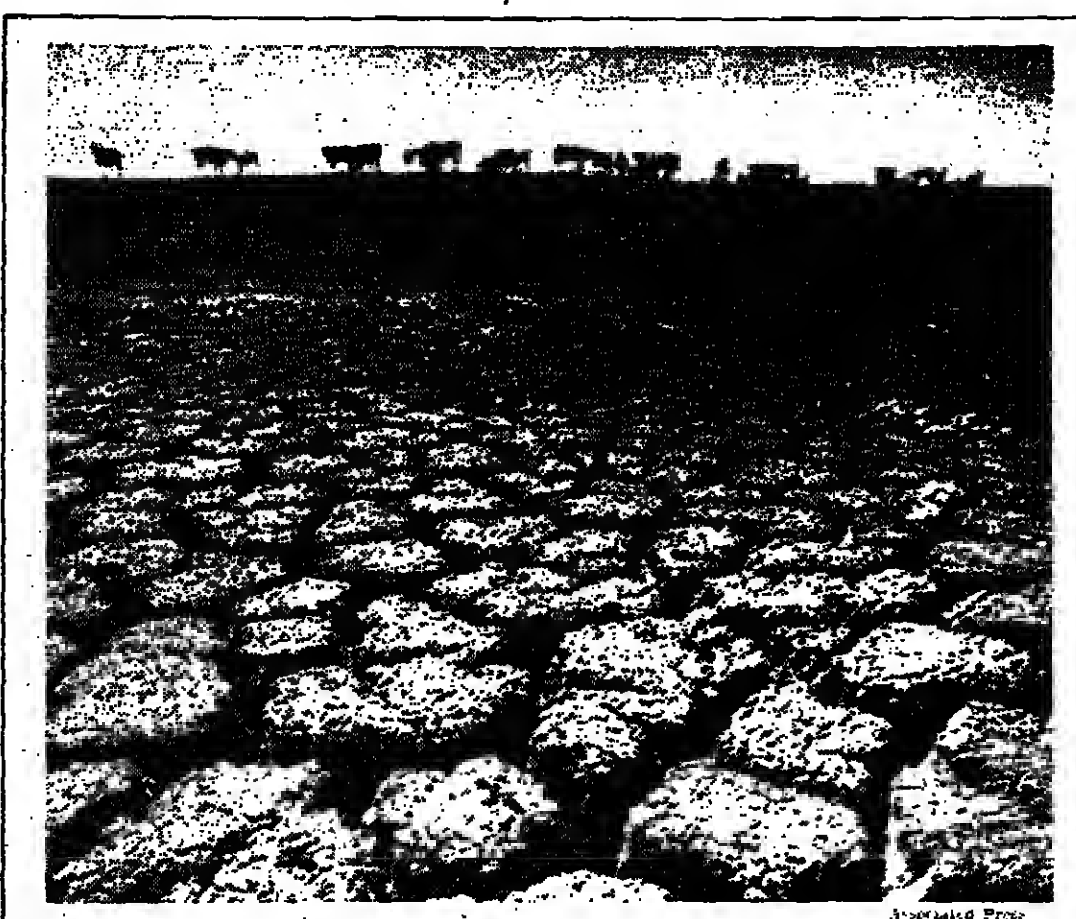
Alexander B. Belishev

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Alexander B. Belishev, 82, who fired the shot that launched the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, died yesterday in Leningrad, newspapers said today.

Mr. Belishev, then a member of the Communist party, was a commissar on board the Cruiser Aurora in Leningrad on the night of Nov. 7, 1917. Acting on party instructions, he ordered the firing of guns which was a prearranged signal for the Bolshevik uprising that led to the overthrow of the Czar.

Gene (Jug) Ammons

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Gene (Jug) Ammons, 48, a leading tenor saxophonist, who played with Miles Davis, Charlie Parker and Duke Ellington, died in Miami Beach Medical Center yesterday.



WATERLESS POND—Cattle browsing on a ridge overlooking a dried-up pond near Eagle Butte, S. D. in one of 10 South Dakota counties that the governor, Richard Kneip, has asked to be declared disaster areas because of drought.

News Analysis From Coup to Concession—a Greek Drama

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Two weeks ago Sunday, Joseph Sisco, the under secretary of state, was trying to negotiate a cease-fire on Cyprus between Greece and Turkey.

Three times he tried to call the Greek Premier, Konstantinos Karamanlis, the acting foreign minister. Again no answer.

"This," exploded Mr. Sisco, "is the goddammed government I've ever dealt with."

In truth, Greece no longer had a government.

Finally, Mr. Sisco gave up on the civilians and called the headquarters of the Greek military. There he reached Adm. Petros Arapakis, the naval chief of staff, and read him the cease-fire proposal from Ankara. The admiral agreed to the terms.

"Now, admiral," Mr. Sisco said, "Please forgive me for asking this, but do you speak for Brig. Gen. Ioannidis?"

Adm. Arapakis said that he did. And, with those words, the military dictatorship which had ruled Greece for more than seven years was over.

For more than six of those years, the dictatorship had been led by a colonel—later President—George Papadopoulos. Last November, he was overthrown in a coup led by Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the head of the military police.

Leave of Absence

Two days after Mr. Sisco's phone call, power was restored to a civilian government headed by Premier Konstantinos Karamanlis and, last Friday, Gen. Ioannidis was granted a leave of absence for six months.

The full details of this sudden and startling downfall remain uncertain. But after talks with dozens of well-informed sources here, it seems clear that Gen. Ioannidis essentially destroyed himself, through his own arrogance and inexperience. It almost had to be so—no one else in Greece had the power to do it.

Gen. Ioannidis had derived his influence from two key sources.

The military police had almost unlimited authority to pursue and punish political dissenters. Perhaps even more important, the general had developed a complex "watchdog" system of junior officers strategically placed throughout the military. Fanatically loyal and nationalist, these young officers practically ran the show, with even generals deferring to them.

The military rulers were never able to attract a civilian government of any talent or stature. When they tried to run things themselves, they manhandled the economy and embroiled the country in a nasty struggle with Turkey over the right to explore for oil in the Aegean Sea.

Suspected Makarios

Then came the conflict with Cyprus, where the President, Archbishop Makarios, was trying to rid the island of a terrorist group that favored enosis—union with Greece. As a fervent anti-Communist, Gen. Ioannidis suspected the archbishop for his ties to the Cypriot Communist party. And as a vigorous nationalist, the strongman shared the ideals of enosis, and of a new Greek empire with its capital in Athens.

Archbishop Makarios threw down a challenge by ordering the removal of 850 Greek officers who commanded the Cypriot National Guard. Gen. Ioannidis responded by siding—many say organizing—the coup that deposed the archbishop on July 15 and tried to kill him. It proved to be a fatal mistake.

As late as July 19, Foreign Minister Kyriakos Kyprianou insisted that the Turks would never invade Cyprus, which they had threatened before and never followed through, that they would accept the propaganda line that the coup was merely a squabble among Greek Cypriots, and did not affect the Turkish Cypriots at all. But to Ankara, the coup

U.S. Rail Yard Blast Kills 3 and Injures 66

WENATCHEE, Wash., Aug. 7 (UPI).—An explosion in a railroad yard yesterday flattened a half-mile-wide area, killing at least three persons and injuring 66, police said.

The explosion was in a building known as a heaterhouse, used to store gases for refrigeration of railroad cars.

"Devastation for a quarter mile around this area is almost complete," police said.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. LAMAR WARDEN, 82, nee Helen Lois RUSSELL, wife of former correspondent of The New York Times in Paris, at Beverly-Hill, Aug. 5, of heart attack.

Two More Suspects Sought Three Italian Rightists Held In Train Bombing Fatal to 12

BOLOGNA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Italy's national anti-terrorist squad today arrested three alleged members of a neo-fascist group suspected in the weekend bombing of the Rome-Munich express train. Two more suspects were sought.

Investigators said one of the suspects in custody, Emanuele Bartoli, 19, of Cartaria di Scoto, near Bologna, was charged several months ago with attempted homicide for an attack on a member of an extreme left-wing organization.

The other suspects seized in pre-dawn raids were identified as Italo Bono, 20, and Gaetano Casali, 42, both of Bologna. Authorities refused to say where they were picked up.

Searches of the suspects' homes produced arms and "compromising" documents linking them to the train bombing and to an abortive dynamiting hours earlier of Bologna's Public Security Commission offices, authorities said. The suspects are believed to belong to Ordine Nero ("black order").

France Adopts Prison Reforms Following Riots

PARIS, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The French government today adopted a series of long-awaited prison reforms—after several weeks of riots and disorders in the country's jails.

The reforms include more visiting hours, permission to receive books and publications of the prisoners' choice, improved living conditions and higher pay for prisoners who work in jail.

Legislation will also be introduced concerning social security rights and possible benefits for the families of prisoners.

The measures had been expected last week but the prisons were then still in the throes of the riots and the authorities decided to wait until the situation became calmer.

At the height of the troubles, a majority of France's 170,000 prisoners—with a penal population of some 23,000—were affected by the riots. Six persons were killed, hundreds injured and extensive damage caused during the troubles.

Meningitis Epidemic Reported by Finland

HELSINKI, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Finnish Public Health Service said today that it was negotiating with the U.S. Public Health Service for vaccine to fight an epidemic of Group A meningitis.

Olavi Elo, the medical board's office chief, said, "We have an epidemic and it is serious." He said that 367 cases had been reported this year and he estimated that 5 per cent of the victims had died. He did not have complete fatality figures.

But at about the same time, Gen. Cizkic placed a call to Paris and told Mr. Caramanlis that the nation was "desperate," and needed his leadership. Once it was clear that Mr. Caramanlis would return, any alternatives were quickly dismissed. By 2 a.m. the next day, July 24, Mr. Caramanlis was back in Athens, and three hours later he was sworn in.

Mexico City Protest

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7 (AP).—Some 200 riot police broke up a demonstration by students and about 200 peasants who were demanding land in Mexico City yesterday after some of the protesters smashed shop windows, police said.

Spinola Seeks Referendum In Cape Isles

Subject of Dispute With Guinea Rebels

LISBON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—President Antonio de Spínola today called for a referendum in Portugal's Cape Verde Islands to enable the people there to choose their own way to self-determination.

He was speaking as Overseas Territories Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos, for the second time in a week, postponed a visit that he was due to make to the islands for consultations with leading political figures.

A spokesman for his ministry refused to give any reason, but said he would probably go in a few days. There was speculation that the postponement may have been caused by an imminent reopening of negotiations between the Portuguese government and the leaders of the self-proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau (Portuguese Guinea).

Topic of Dispute

Portugal has already said that it is ready to recognize the Guinea-Bissau leaders as the legal government of the territory. But agreement has been held up, apparently because the Guinea-Bissau leaders want the Cape Verde Islands to be linked to their territory, while Portugal claims that they are separate geographically and culturally.

Gen. Spínola told the new governor-general of the islands, navy Capt. Henrique Horra, that his task is to insure that "the good people of Cape Verde may effectively decide their own destinies in a democratic way."

Talks About Azores Base

LISBON, Aug. 7 (AP).—The United States and Portugal will begin negotiations in Washington next month on continuing the U.S. Air Force base at Lajes in Portugal's Azores, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The extension of the 1951 agreement expired Sunday but was automatically prolonged since neither nation gave notice of cancellation. U.S. officials said.

Meanwhile, in Angola, the daily newspaper Provincia de Angola today said that an estimated 30 deaths were caused by incidents in the Luanda suburbs in the last two nights. There were more burnings and looting of white-owned stores and houses in the suburbs of the capital, official sources said. The city was calm today.





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MUSIC

Human Dimension for 'Tristan'

By David Stevens

BAYREUTH, West Germany (IHT).—Tristan und Isolde has returned to the Bayreuth festival program this year, musically vivid and in a new staging of human dimensions—a daunting challenge successfully met by a festival determined not to live in the past.

Mormons to Drop Scout Racial Bar

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The Mormon Church has said it will no longer prevent black youths from becoming patrol leaders in Boy Scout troops it sponsors.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints made the announcement Saturday shortly before Boy Scout leaders were to appear in court here to answer a discrimination charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP said it was not satisfied with the Mormon declaration and would continue its suit.

Under church rules, senior patrol leaders had to be deacons. Blacks cannot hold the post of deacon or any other office in the church's priesthood.

The change in Scout rules will not affect the church's policy toward blacks. Church officials said it would take a divine revelation to do that.

A new "Tristan" is a challenge at any time, but especially so here and now. Wieland Wagner's 1922 production, abstract and symbolic, was a stylistic culmination for post-war Bayreuth and a landmark of operatic production in general. But it also was an impossible act to follow and, especially with the death of Wieland, it meant another direction had to be found.

August Everding, the stage director, and Josef Svoboda, the designer, were the first from outside the Wagner family circle to ply their trade at post-war Bayreuth with their production of "The Flying Dutchman" five summers ago. This "Tristan" is their second Bayreuth staging, so their work and ideas clearly have some effect in determining the festival's course as it approaches its 176th centennial—and that of the first cyclic performance of the "Ring" tetralogy.

In this "Tristan," Everding turned his back on archetypes and stylized movement in favor of presenting the music drama in human terms. For the most part, he had relatively youthful, frevoiced singers who moved well and he moved them liberally and in ways that communicated without the need of Freudian interpretation. There is a loss on the heroic side, but since there is a world crisis in heroic voices, this is one way of turning it to good account.

Distinction

Another focal point of this production was its unambiguous distinction between the real and the transcendental. Svoboda's

sets, simple in their basic conception but sophisticated in the use of lighting and projections—each had a central realistic element: an identifiable ship deck in the first act, a tower and surrounding woods in the second, the huge tree that shadows the dying Tristan in the third. But when the two lovers left the world of others to enter their own—after drinking the potion, during the love duet, and for the "Liebestod"—these real objects dissolved into space or were swallowed up in darkness.

The forward part of the stage was left uncluttered, and much of the time Everding filled it with vivid movement, although long stretches of the love duet defeated him. In Catarina Ligendza he had an appealing and intelligent Isolde who acted with almost girlish intensity and sang with youthful ardor and ample power, despite some lapses in the middle and lower registers. Yvonne Minton was almost her alter ego as Brangäne, a contemporary and a friend more responsible for the most reliable singing of the evening, along with Kurt Moll, who poured out floods of rich bass sound as King Mark. Donald McIntyre was a rough old soldier of a Kurvenal, while Helge Brühlhoff, as Tristan, was a problematic bit of casting. He generally acted woodenly and his singing was sometimes gruff and uncertain of pitch, although he had good moments, notably the end of the second act.

But musically, the heights of this production were reached by



Catarina Ligendza, left, and Yvonne Minton.

way of the orchestra pit, where the festival orchestra was in splendid form and where Carlos Kleiber was making his first appearance here. His was a performance forged in a hot fire,

of glowing intensity and rich in dramatic nuance.

Göts Friedrich and Jürgen Rose are the only other outside director and designer to have worked at Bayreuth, and their 1972 production of "Tannhäuser" is not only still on display at the current festival, but seems finer and more cohesive than when it "scandalized" the first-night audience when it was new. Friedrich's original and psychologically rich staging and Rose's striking use of color makes this a staging that rewards re-seeing.

There have been no notable cast changes. Bernd Weikl's smooth Wolfram and Hans Sotin's stern Landgrave still take vocal honors. Gwyneth Jones is still doubling in the two female roles, and still more happily as the intensely love-stricken Elisabeth than as the proprietress of Venusberg, while Hermin Esser's struggle with the difficult kille role now seems to cost him more effort for less results. Heinrich Holtriser's conducting was knowing and sensitive and the Bayreuth chorus lived up to its very great reputation.

Wieland Wagner's productions are gone, but his brother Wolfgang is still in charge of the festival, and under him and with new artistic blood, it is clear that Bayreuth is still a shrine, but has no intention of becoming a museum.

poser Mikis Theodorakis, there was loud applause. In a reference to former President George Papadopoulos's remark that Greece had to remain in a cast until it was well enough for democracy, Paravas said "The Greek people don't want casts" or tanks in the streets. He also asked slyly how Kissinger had seemed to show advance knowledge of the change of government and sang, "Could it be he intervened in our internal affairs?"

Some of the humor was so Greek in language and spirit as to be almost untranslatable, but some was universal. Comedian Alecos Levadites, who also directed the show, said in a monologue that he had awakened in terror the other day when there was a knock on the door. His wife said it was only the milkman.

"Democracy," he said, "is when the doorbell rings at 4 a.m. and you know it is the milkman."

the other night as Paravas led a male chorus dressed in the baggy pantaloons of Cretan shepherds in a song-and-dance routine that aimed harshly at George Papadopoulos, the former junta leader, and at the American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger.

Another Review

Among the other reviews drawing large crowds is one called "Our Leader Has Eyebrows," a reference to the eyebrows of the new Premier, Constantine Karamanlis, but through a trick of rhyme also a bawdy reference to masculinity.

The reviews are a strange mixture of kicking chorus girls, stand-up comics, singers and stars backed by male choruses who echo the comedy songs.

The level of dancing is not high—about comparable to a college review—but the singing is good and it all seems to delight the middle-class Greek audiences who sit entranced from 10 p.m.

to 1:30 a.m., with a short break for sherbet and iced coffee.

The sidewalks on Alexandras Street were jammed the other night with about 1,200 ticket holders who hurried to find seats on the crushed gravel in front of the stage. A canvas roof was pushed back to let in the starlight and the night air.

Much of the humor is bawdy and earthy, including references to supposed sexual deviations of one junta leader. Many jokes centered on the phoenix bird, which the junta adopted as a national symbol of military rule. Everyone from grandmothers to young children roared with laughter when a male chorus clowning through a sketch about a karate class shouted: "The bird has flown. The colonels have covered their birds with a fig leaf."

Whenever the orchestra or an entertainer broke into one of the formerly banned songs of com-

What they're wearing in Paris



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COOKING

Homemade Pastrami, Corned Beef

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK, (NYT).—Robert Louis Stevenson once set down a haunting, poignant and much quoted reflection on food. He has Ben Gryn say in "Treasure Island": "Many's the long night I've dreamed of cheese—roasted, mostly." I recently thought of that line again in relation to displaced New Yorkers. In the Alaskan tundra or on the banks of the Ganges, New Yorkers yearn for the delis of Manhattan, particularly for their corned beef or pastrami. Over the years, I have had scores of requests from these displaced souls, asking for directions on how to cure one's own. If one can find the basics—a slab of beef flanken or brisket of beef and a smoker—the recipe, basically simple, is here. Pastrami? In summer? Indeed, yes. And in winter, spring or fall as well.

Home-cured Pastrami

1 four-and-one-half-pound slab beef flanken (see note)
1/2 cup salt, preferably kosher
2 tablespoons sugar
2 teaspoons ground ginger
1 teaspoon saltpepper (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores

1 tablespoon coriander seeds
1/4 cup peppercorns
1 clove finely chopped garlic
1. Pat the meat dry.

2. Combine the salt, sugar, ginger and saltpepper in a mixing bowl.
3. Coarsely crush the coriander seeds and peppercorns, using a mallet or the bottom of a clean, heavy skillet. Or grind coarsely. Add this to the bowl along with the garlic. Blend well. Rub the mixture into the meat.

4. Place the seasoned meat in a plastic bag and seal tightly. Place in a tray large enough to hold it. Refrigerate and turn the bag over once a day so that the meat seasons evenly. Let the meat cure for seven or eight days.

5. Remove the meat and drain the liquid that accumulated. Save the liquid that accumulated. Sauté the solid seasonings and discard the liquid. Rub the solid seasonings back into the meat. Use a needle to run a string through the meat. Tie the ends of the string together. Suspend the meat in a dry, cool windy place or use an electric fan. Dry for about 24 hours.

6. Hang the meat in a smoker (see note) and smoke two and one-half to three hours at about 150 to 160 degrees, or smoke according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7. To cook, cover with cold, unsalted water and simmer two hours or until the meat is tender.

Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

NOTE: Brisket of beef may be substituted for flanken but it will not be as juicy. American methods of butchering beef vary from those used in Europe. Flanken (in French "alouettes") comes from the underside of the beef, near the hind quarters. Brisket (in French "tendron" and "flanchet" or "bavette à pot-au-feu") also comes from the underside, from mid-section to the front quarters.

U.S.-made home smokers may be ordered from L. L. Bean, Inc., Freeport, Maine 05623. They cost about \$27.50—plus shipping charges. These smokers operate on 110 volts. British-made portable smoking ovens for meat and fish are available from William Page Ltd., Caterers' Supplies, 91 Shaftesbury Ave., London W1 at \$6.35, plus shipping charges. These ovens can be used either on a stove or on an alcohol burner.

Home-cured Corned Beef
7 quarts water
3 cups kosher salt, approximately

1 raw egg in the shell for testing brine
1 six-to-nine-pound brisket of beef
3 cloves garlic, peeled
20 cloves
20 peppercorns
1 bay leaf
6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried
1/2 tablespoon saltpepper (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores.

1. To cure the brisket, you will need a large earthenware, enamel or stainless-steel crock. Do not add the meat to the crock at this time.

2. Pour the water into the crock and add the salt, stirring to dissolve it. Add the egg. The egg is used to test the salt content of the brine. If the egg floats in the solution, it is ready. If it does not float, continue adding salt a little at a time, stirring to dissolve, until the egg floats. Remove the egg.

3. Add the brisket to the brine. Add the garlic, cloves, peppercorns, bay leaf, thyme and saltpepper. Stir well. Place a clean, heavy weight on the meat to make certain it is covered. Place a lid on the crock and refrigerate for from 8 to 12 days. Turn the brisket occasionally, but keep it weighted down.

4. When ready to cook the corned beef, remove it from the brine and rinse it well. Follow

the instructions below for cooking corned beef.

How to Cook Corned Beef
1 six-to-nine-pound corned beef, home-cured or purchased.

Water to cover to the depth of one inch over top of meat
1 bay leaf
1 onion, sliced
6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried
16 peppercorns
1 clove garlic, sliced
1 carrot, scraped and cut into three-inch lengths
2 ribs celery, trimmed and cut into three-inch lengths.

1. Combine all the ingredients in a kettle. Do not add salt. Bring to the boil and simmer two to three hours or until tender.
2. Remove the corned beef and cut it into the thinnest possible slices. Serve with rye bread slices and mustard and/or butter. Serve with garlic pickles on the side.
Yield: Twelve or more servings.

LONDON: Whistling Along With Roger Whittaker

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, (IHT).—One of my earliest musical memories is of an old record by the Arthur Pryor Band of a song called "The Whistler and His Dog." It was whistled clearly and insistently by a very good whistler, and ended, if memory serves, with an answering bark by the dog.

At Johnson whistled while he worked in those days, and so, a generation later, did Ring Crosby. I cannot remember any other singer whistling in public since then, although it may be that I haven't caught the right singers at the right times and places. In general whistling seems to have gone out of fashion, with casual or habitual whistlers looked at askance as nuts or minor public nuisances.

Thus I was as surprised as I was pleased, and as pleased as I was surprised, at Roger Whittaker's opening at The Talk of The Town the other night to hear this Kenyan-born singer-songwriter-guitarist-folklorist take whistling choruses after whistling choruses, one lover after the other. He even had the audience whistling along, telling them how it's possible to whistle by inhaling as well as by exhaling.

It's a trick he said the next day, that he learned from Africans in his native Nairobi. But he uses it, as they do, only for special effects. In whistling a song he sticks to straight exhaling, just as you or I do—if we whistle.

Paraguayan Music

"Yes, I remember 'The Whistler and His Dog,'" he said—and whistled it—"and of course I heard Al Johnson and Ring Crosby on records and admired them enormously. But it was not their example that set me to serious whistling. I'm interested in folk music of all peoples, and it was a record of Paraguayan music I got hold of while still in Nairobi that put me on the track. There was a sound there, made by a South American wooden flute that I couldn't approximate on my guitar. So I tried whistling it and found that I could get that same gentle, mellow whistling sound."

"I use no tricks, no props. I have known some whistlers—Ronnie Ronald was one—who use their fingers and hands to color and shape the whistling sounds, and do astonishing imitations of bird calls and that sort of thing. Real virtuosity. But I just whistle in the ordinary way. I practice, of course."

It would be difficult to imagine anyone accomplishing "without practice" what Whittaker brings off in one of his numbers, "Finnish Whistler," when he closes with an upward chromatic scale covering an entire octave, trailing a warble on each step of the scale, picturing down in the Finnish countryside. He has sustained this cadence for 28 seconds. Try it.

The combination of a love of folk music and the knack of combining whistling and singing has taken him to Europe, Scandinavia, South America, Australia, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and Canada, and has resulted in his best-known album, "Whistling Around the World."

His program at The Talk of The Town includes "Mexican Whistler," "Finnish Whistler" and a Scottish number, "Skye Boat Song," in which he achieves a kind of happy effect.

Some Problems
"Whistling has created some problems, too," he told me. "I think of myself as primarily a singer and songwriter, but it's the whistling that sticks in people's memories. I suppose it's because nobody whistles anymore, and on TV, especially, it's odd to see a bloke standing up there in close-up pursuing his life and whistling."

"I was in a big song competition in Rio de Janeiro, the Rio Festival of Music, in 1969, and finished well up with a song of mine called 'New World in the Morning,' using my 'Mexican Whistler' as a sort of encore. The whole festival was televised, and as I moved up toward the finals I was seen and heard by millions. Well, the result was that everywhere I went in Rio people recognized me as the fellow who whistled, and started whistling 'Mexican Whistler' at me. They loved it. If that had been my competition number I would have won in a walk—or a whistle."

Belle Stiffness
Roger Whittaker may not yet have achieved the virtuosity or the notoriety of an American, Alvin Karpis, famous a century ago as "The Belle Stiffness," whose performances, according to a contemporary account, were "equally sensational in the drawing rooms of emperors and maharajas and the homes of the intelligentsia of the world's capitals." Her art has been preserved on some of the very earliest Edison cylinders, her first recording dating from 1887.

Nor has he quite the accomplishments of a young man reported on by the Austrian Society for Experimental Phonetics in 1935 who could whistle two-part fugues. One of this whistler's numbers was the "Egmont" overture, in which he "succeeded in obtaining a real orchestration, testifying to the possession of a remarkable musical taste."

Whittaker wouldn't want to. It would mean a further intrusion of his whistling on his singing, and he is precise, and not without reason, of his mellow baritone than he is of his whistle. Little has pleased him more than the remark of an Irish throat specialist who took a look at his larynx a few years ago and said: "Do you know when was the last time I saw a pair of vocal cords like that? When I examined Ring Crosby!" Well, Ring, too, was a whistler.



Roger Whittaker whistling.

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Iran Asking More for Gas as to Russia

Seen Hampered
Soviet 5-Year Plan

Malcolm W. Browne

SCOW, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Soviet Union, embarrassed negotiations that it is exploiting developing nation, is expected to yield to Iran's demands for more for Iranian gas.

The negotiations, which began yesterday in Iran, are expected to be hampered by the Soviet Union's fiscal apathy which budgets every expense exactly and long in advance.

Latest series of talks is conducted in Tehran by a Soviet deputy minister in charge of foreign trade, and Ahmad Rasteh, Iran's under secretary of commerce.

Price at Issue
Issue is the contractual of 30.7 cents Iran currently pays for the Russians for 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas, the Soviet Union, price was negotiated years ago, a time when petroleum was an overvalued natural gas.

Iranian gas is piped to Soviet Union at present in exchange for a Soviet steel plant at Isfahan.

The last several months, Iran has been asking, through the controlled market, for a price increase of 10 percent for 1,000 cubic feet.

Chinese Propaganda

Chinese propaganda, which has been portraying Iran as the main factor in the Iranian economic impasse, has been a factor in the Iranian economic impasse.

Western experts here say, while the Soviet Union is a gas from Iran, it does not use the same gas to Europe. The gas is used in the Soviet Union mainly as fuel for industry in Central Asia and Armenia.

explosion recently damaged Iranian gas line and halted gas flow for one day. The explosion, which occurred in the area of the gas line, had caused the line to be damaged.

Changes Difficult
A consensus of financial experts here seems to be that the Iranian government has delayed increasing payments for Iranian gas because it is difficult to make such changes between five plans.

the present talks could have avoided, the Russians probably would have preferred the matter until the plan goes into effect on 1. 1976. As it is, a change in the budget of the size that payments would represent the complicated interplay of many ministries, and, at the approval of the Soviet Union, which is only for a few days twice a year.

ually, the Soviet Union is in a natural gas resource in a few years, it will need imported gas at all.

Tape Bares Nixon's Distaste for Economics

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—There is something for everybody in the newly released presidential tapes—even economists. Before have the mysteries of White House economic thinking and policy making been so marvelously disclosed.

On June 28, 1973, presidential aide H. R. Haldeman asked the President whether he had got the report that the British had floated the pound.

"No, I don't think so," said Mr. Nixon. "They did," said Mr. Haldeman. "That's devaluation," asked the President.

"Yeah," said his chief aide-de-camp. "Flanagan's [White House financial adviser Peter Flanagan] got a report on it here."

"I don't care about it," said Mr. Nixon. "Nothing we can do about it."

Mr. Haldeman then tried to get the President to hold still for a run-down of the Flanagan report, but Mr. Nixon did not want to hear it. Mr. Haldeman told him that Mr. Flanagan argued that the British float showed the wisdom of the U.S. refusal to consider convertibility until "we get a new monetary system."

The President said: "Good. I think he's right. It's too complicated for me to get into."

Mr. Haldeman, still determined to brief the President, told him, as the official transcript has it, that "Burns [Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board] expects a 5 per cent devaluation against the dollar."

Mr. Nixon said: "Yeah, O.K. Fine."

Mr. Haldeman, pressing to keep the President involved, said, "Burns is concerned about speculation about the lira."

But Mr. Nixon said: "Well, I don't give a (expletive deleted) about the lira. (unintelligible)"

The President then asked how "the House

debt" was reacting to some (unintelligible) development and Mr. Haldeman told him, "All our people are, they think it's a great—a great sh—"

"There ain't a vote in it," responded Mr. Nixon. "Only George Shultz [Treasury Secretary] and people like that think it's great (unintelligible). There's no votes in it, Bob." Thus the President ended the morning's economic discussion.

From this record, future economic historians will have as useful a key to the

'I don't give a (expletive deleted) about the lira...'

decipherment of Nixonomics as Egyptologists find in the Rosetta stone. Here are some preliminary findings:

First, Mr. Nixon apparently shrank from economics and disliked taking the time to hear the details of an economic issue. In that respect, there is nothing unique about him among presidents.

Mr. Nixon, in the recorded episode, resists but does not completely turn off his briefers. However, after buying the general line, Mr. Nixon says: "It's too complicated for me to get into."

Second, Mr. Nixon reacts hyperpolitically to economic issues. "There ain't a vote in it," he says about congressional reaction to some economic event.

Mr. Nixon's lack of concern about the economic merits of an issue compared with its political consequences has been inferred before, most dramatically in the case of his abrupt swings from anti-controls to wage and price controls and back again. But he

had never put his political economics explicitly, as in these tapes.

Third, Mr. Nixon could dramatically change policy without batting an eye. Approving the Flanagan report's conclusion that the downward float of the pound showed the wisdom of America's refusal to make the dollar convertible until "we get a new monetary system," the President merely says: "Good. I think he's right."

Mr. Nixon's shift away from the Smithsonian effort to rescue the system of fixed exchange rates was indeed a necessary and radical change in the world monetary system.

However, a floating-rate system has proved to be less stable and more inflationary than Mr. Nixon or his advisers had hoped. And it certainly has not liberated domestic economic policy from concerns about the international balance of payments.

Fourth, Mr. Nixon manifests a harsh nationalism in his international economic thinking. Speaking of the danger of the lira that was (and is) worrying Mr. Burns, the President says: "I don't give (expletive deleted) about the lira."

If this is a technical rather than a political judgment, the President could not have been more wrong. And if it is a political rather than a technical judgment, the Italians could scarcely have reason for greater annoyance and concern—nor could other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Economic Community.

On both counts, the comment reflects the over-all tone and substance of the Nixon economic doctrine that emerged in mid-1971 to the effect that the major confrontations of the future would be in the economic arena among the five great powers—the United States, the EEC, the Soviet Union, China and Japan.

Finally, there is a rather heavy anti-intellectual tone in Mr. Nixon's taped remarks.

Nixon Rumors Fuel NYSE Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied sharply today on continued rumors that President Nixon would resign.

Published reports in Rhode Island and Arizona newspapers this afternoon fed the advance, despite official denials. Late in the day, a television news broadcast said the President had talked to Sen. Barry Goldwater and indicated he plans to resign.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been ahead all day, spurted in the last minutes of trading jumping from up 19 points half an hour before the close to up 23.78 at the finish.

Brokers said investors found the recurring reports of an impending resignation hopeful and looked forward to a quick end to the Nixon administration and the establishment of a more stable government.

Volume totaled 13.38 million shares, down from the 13.77 million traded yesterday.

Coca-Cola picked up 4 7/8 to 88 3/8 after announcing plans to use high fructose corn syrup, a new type of natural nutritive sweetener in the formulas of soft drinks other than Coca-Cola.

Polaroid advanced 2 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Bell & Howell 5 1/2 to 14 1/2. Bell & Howell withdrew from an agreement to make equipment associated with an instant motion picture system.

Southdown was up 1 1/8 to 11 1/2 and Sun Oil was down 3/4 to 39. Late yesterday, Southdown said it intends to sell seven of its fully-developed oil and gas properties to Sun for about \$50 million.

The American Stock Exchange index climbed 1.27 to 78.96. Syntax was most active, closing up 1 1/8 to 40 1/8. Westair Industries rose 1 7/8 to 15 1/4 and McCulloch Oil was down 1/8 to 4 1/4.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 1.17, closing at 71.55.

Bonds Strong
Bond prices again closed strong. Dealers said that by the end of the day investors and short-coverers were buying "anything they could get their hands on."

The Treasury today auctioned \$1.75 billion of 8 per cent, six-year notes. Yesterday's offering of \$2.25 billion was oversubscribed by some \$2 billion and the issue was trading at a premium through today's session.

The longer notes were strong in unofficial trading late in the session, with dealers quoting

Dow Up 23.78; Trading Slows

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—In what could be the most expensive U.S. corporate take-over ever, Mobil Oil Corp. plans to acquire control of Marcor Inc.

Mobil, the nation's second largest oil company, said yesterday that under its proposed takeover of Marcor, it will make a cash tender offer for part of Marcor's common at \$35 a share and a series A preferred stock at \$70 a share.

Today, Marcor stock moved up \$2.25 to \$35.75 while the preferred shares gained \$5.50 to \$35.00. However, Mobil shares lost 37 1/2 cents to \$41.

Marcor common closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$34.25 a share, down 12 1/2 cents, and the series A preferred closed unchanged at \$69.

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W. German Jobless Rate Up in Month

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany rose to 440,000 at the end of July, up 8.5 per cent from the end of June and up 55.8 per cent from July 1973, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The July unemployment rate was equal to 2.2 per cent from the end of June, up from 2.1 per cent in June and 1 per cent in July 1973.

Labor Office president Josef Stungl attributed the rise to the vacation period. The number of open jobs was 353,300 at the end of July, down 5.5 per cent from the end of June. The number of workers on shortened working weeks was 141,300 at the end of July, down 27.6 per cent from the end of June.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the government is watching the labor market closely and is ready to step in with increased public spending and other measures if this should prove necessary to maintain high employment.

But he added that the government cannot and does not want to hinder structural changes in German industry that become necessary in light of altered domestic and international economic conditions.

Swiss Living Cost Up
BERN, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss cost-of-living index rose 0.3 per cent in July, bringing the 12-month increase to 8.5 per cent, the federal agency for industry, business and labor said today.

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Wall Street Favors Departure of Nixon

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Swiss Anticipates Gain in Income

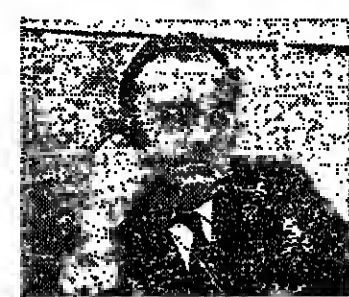
With raw aluminum prices more than doubled at the beginning of last year, Swiss Aluminum (Aluisse) expects its 1974 net income to be above last year's level. Rene Schuppesser, director of finance, says group sales will rise 5 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) in 1974, from 2.3 billion francs last year. The sharp rise is mostly due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the sales by Louche and Consolidated Aluminum Corp. (Conalco), of the United States, he said. Aluisse took control of Louche, a chemical producer, late last year. It increases its stake in Conalco to 60 per cent on 1. 1. Both these units now are doing "very well," he says. Conalco, based in the United States, suffered major losses in the last few years. Aluisse, as other producers, is looking for possibilities to step up production capacity, by rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. This makes developing countries, particularly Arab oil-producing states—the main market for aluminum producers. While Aluisse is looking for possibilities to step up production capacity, by rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. This makes developing countries, particularly Arab oil-producing states—the main market for aluminum producers. While Aluisse is looking for possibilities to step up production capacity, by rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. This makes developing countries, particularly Arab oil-producing states—the main market for aluminum producers. While Aluisse is looking for possibilities to step up production capacity, by rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. 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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E
41 1/4	39 1/4	1.22	12	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

International companies can protect themselves against loss by taking appropriate forward cover in the foreign exchange market.

A candid interview with Roger Whitehead, Vice-President and Exchange Manager of Mellon Bank, N.A.



Interviewer: Could you explain something about the way your foreign exchange trading room operates?

Whitehead: We operate actively in the foreign exchange market, both spot and forward, and participate on a major scale in the Euro-currency markets. With a worldwide communication network at our disposal we are in constant touch with all principal money and exchange markets, and our team of dealers is well placed to quote competitively for all major currencies.

Interviewer: Isn't your currency exchange operation like a commodities market?

Whitehead: Not really, although there are some similarities. In the foreign exchange market we exchange one currency against another. Somebody wants to buy dollars against guilders, so we would sell them dollars and take the guilders in exchange. Both parties agree upon the value date; dollars would be delivered to our correspondent in the United States and the guilders delivered to our correspondent in Holland. The second is that there are still very few controls on current transactions and offshore

operations. The third reason is because of the large number of banks—British, foreign and multi-national—which are located here and operating in the market.

Interviewer: Do you consider your fellow traders part of a professional club?

Whitehead: We certainly regard ourselves as a highly professional group. We trust each other implicitly because in this profession our word is our bond. We do, in fact, have our own professional association called the Foreign Club which is organized on an international basis covering over 25 countries. The biggest centre, of course, is London where we have over 1,000 members out of a total worldwide membership of 5,000. We have regular meetings and speakers who discuss current topics of interest on foreign exchange and other related subjects.

Interviewer: Do you work closely with the other Mellon Bank offices?

Whitehead: Yes we do. There is a high degree of liaison between our offices in London, Pittsburgh, New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo. By reason of the different time span, in effect we are able to offer a full 24-hour service of rates in foreign exchange and Euro-currencies.

Interviewer: Why is the major currency market located in London?

Whitehead: For three reasons: the first is that an expertise in foreign exchange has been built up in London over a long period. The second is that there are still very few controls on current transactions and offshore

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Market Summary

Aug. 7, 1974

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
Marcel Inc	314.00	+1.00	Marcel Inc	314.00	+1.00
Citibank	145.00	+1.00	Citibank	145.00	+1.00
Wells Fargo	128.00	+1.00	Wells Fargo	128.00	+1.00
Amalgamated	119.00	+1.00	Amalgamated	119.00	+1.00
Amalgamated	119.00	+1.00	Amalgamated	119.00	+1.00

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total Issues

New 1974 Issues

New

Most Active—American

Symbol

Price

Change

Symbol

Price

Change

Symbol

Price

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1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E	1974- High	Low	Div	In	P/E
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Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS: 6

NEW LOWS: 6

NEW HIGHS: 6

NEW LOWS: 6

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-1974- Stocks and Div in 5 P/E					-1974- Stocks and Div in 5 P/E					-1974- Stocks and Div in 5 P/E																		
1974-1975	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	51c. 100c. High Low Last Chrg	Net	1974-1975	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	51c. 100c. High Low Last Chrg	Net	1974-1975	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	51c. 100c. High Low Last Chrg	Net														
40A	25	17.2	8	66	30	274	20	299	18%	McLout	2.40	5	5	28	17	28 1/2	15	81	24	McHoe	180	7	17	37 1/2	23 1/2	35 1/2	14	
40B	25	17.2	8	81	20 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
41	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
42	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
43	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
44	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
45	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
46	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
47	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
48	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
49	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
50	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
51	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
52	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
53	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
54	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
55	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
56	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
57	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
58	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
59	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
60	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
61	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
62	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
63	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
64	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
65	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
66	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
67	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
68	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
69	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
70	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
71	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
72	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
73	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
74	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
75	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
76	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
77	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
78	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
79	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
80	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
81	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
82	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
83	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
84	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
85	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
86	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
87	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15
88	32 1/2	17.2	8	32 1/2	17 1/2	15	193	5	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%	17 1/2	15	141	17%										

Toronto Stocks

2196 Abby Glen	325	310	218	-18					
21975 Abilene	119	117	117	-2					
21980 Adams	111	111	111	-1					
700 Acres Ltd	8	7 1/2	7	-1/2					
21985 Agri	6	6	6	-1/2					
21986 Agri Ind	5	5	5	-1/2					
21987 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21988 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21989 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21990 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21991 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21992 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21993 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21994 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21995 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21996 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21997 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21998 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
21999 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22000 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22001 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22002 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22003 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22004 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22005 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22006 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22007 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22008 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22009 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22010 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22011 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22012 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22013 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22014 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22015 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22016 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22017 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22018 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22019 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22020 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22021 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22022 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22023 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22024 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22025 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22026 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22027 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22028 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22029 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22030 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22031 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22032 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22033 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22034 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22035 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22036 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22037 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22038 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22039 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22040 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22041 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22042 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22043 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22044 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22045 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22046 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22047 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22048 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22049 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22050 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22051 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22052 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22053 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22054 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22055 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22056 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22057 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22058 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22059 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22060 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22061 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22062 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22063 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22064 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22065 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22066 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22067 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22068 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22069 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22070 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22071 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22072 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22073 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22074 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22075 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22076 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22077 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22078 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22079 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22080 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22081 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22082 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22083 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22084 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22085 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22086 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22087 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22088 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22089 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22090 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22091 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22092 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22093 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22094 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22095 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22096 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22097 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22098 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22099 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22100 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22101 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22102 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22103 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22104 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22105 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22106 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22107 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22108 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22109 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22110 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22111 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22112 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22113 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22114 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22115 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22116 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22117 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22118 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22119 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22120 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22121 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22122 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22123 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22124 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22125 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22126 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22127 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22128 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22129 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22130 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22131 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22132 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22133 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22134 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22135 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22136 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22137 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22138 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22139 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22140 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22141 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					
22142 Alfa Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2					

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1 Stocks

800 Francana	\$ 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	650 Algonme	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	15
200 Fraser A	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	345 Acetusa	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10
200 Freshair	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	973 Bank Mont	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10
400 Gen Dismb	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	240 Biomet	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10
200 Gen Macct	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	251 Brinco	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	10
200 Gibraltar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	1000 C&E Ind	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10
1500 Grandview	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	3350 Chvnon	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
180 GTC Oil Sds	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	775 Con Bath	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10
56 GT W Life	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	425 Dent Test	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	10
750 Gateway	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	2310 F&I Col	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10
1544 Gryn Trust	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Franco	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	10
200 Hawker S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Inaco	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	10
1270 Hayes B Co	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	300 Malcom A	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
3023 Houston O	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	10	1375 Power	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
7199 H. Ry	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1200 Royal B	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
5275 JAC Inc	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr A	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
400 Intestum	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr B	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
225 Inland Gas	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr C	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr D	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr E	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr F	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr G	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr H	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr I	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr J	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr K	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr L	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr M	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr N	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr O	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr P	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr Q	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr R	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr S	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr T	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr U	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr V	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10
2000 JPM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	1000 Royal Tr W	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10

**This summer
it's going
to be freezing**

Martini drinkers have discovered an amazing way of keeping cool in the summer:
First you take a large glass and fill it with lots of ice the more the better.
Now for the important part. Take a bottle of Martini and pour some gently onto the ice. When droplets form on the outside of the glass, you drink the Martini slowly - over a long period.

Follow these instructions carefully, and you'll find that Martini on the rocks will make your summer almost bearable.


**The right one
on the rocks**

MARTINI

MR
MARTINI & ROSSI
Milano and New York
Bottled by The Martini Company

Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

American Stock Exchange Trading



Breemar Holdings Ltd

Bankers

* Pre-tax Profits increase by 100%

* Gross Assets — Double to record £33m

* Liquidity at record levels

Highlights from the report of the chairman, Mr. Erwin Brecher for the year ending 31 March 1974.

The Breemar Group continued to show substantial growth in all departments.

Our policy demonstrated its basic soundness by ensuring that during a period of liquidity problems for many larger banks we remained unaffected and group liquidity is at record levels. Our policy can be summarised as follows:

Our portfolio should contain, to the largest extent, loans supported by bank guarantees or by prime collateral. As the balance sheet shows, this applies to 92% of outstanding loans.

Loans should be funded on a matching deposit basis, i.e. matching as to currency, term and interest rollover dates.

GROUP RESULTS

	for year ended 31 March 1974	31 March 1973
● PROFIT BEFORE TAX	986,684	458,007
● TAX	314,943	142,456
● PROFIT AFTER TAX, EXTRA-ORDINARY ITEMS AND MINORITY INTERESTS	508,085	263,387
● RETAINED PROFIT	1,472,489	456,425
● GROSS ASSETS	33,423,246	16,139,853
● SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	1,856,589	268,016
● EARNINGS PER SHARE	47p	1.03

LIQUIDITY Cash in hand with banks, money at call and short notices:

Bank Acceptances: **£3,982,530**

Paid up capital increased to **£1 million.**

Full report and accounts available from The Secretary, Breemar Holdings Ltd, Breemar House, Sale Place, London, W2 1PT.

Art Buchwald

A Visit With Checkers

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon dropped his latest bombshell on the American people I was so shaken up I didn't know what to do. So I went to the graveside of Checkers, the Nixon's cocker spaniel, and sat on the stone.



Buchwald

"Well, Checkers," I said, "your master has had it. He's either going to resign, or they're going to kick him out of office. You saved him once, but you can't save him this time. I know what you're saying. How could it happen? How could a man who had the whole world in his hand blow it the way he did? I can't answer that."

"He did some great things, Checkers. Ever his worst enemies acknowledge that. He brought about a new relationship with China, and some sort of détente with Russia, and the whole world picture changed for the better under him."

"But at the same time he tore the fabric of his own country to shreds. First, his people tried to steal an election, an election he was certain of winning without

one bit of shoddiness. Then he tried to cover up the crimes of the people who worked for him—cheap, crummy crimes that a fifth-rate politician would consider beneath him."

"Why, Checkers, why?"

"That's the question we'll be asking for years to come. Why would a man with the power and the glory of the presidency become involved with dirty tricks, housebreaking, obstruction of justice and perjury? I'm not making this up, Checkers. It's all in the tapes. Oh, you don't know about the tapes? Well, you are, soon after your master took over the presidency he decided to record the conversations of everyone he came in contact with—without their knowledge, except for H.R. Haldeman. You don't know Haldeman? He was Mr. Nixon's closest aide—he ran the White House with John Ehrlichman. They've both been indicted for the same crimes that finally caught up with your master."

"Anyway, the tapes were the only evidence that could convict Mr. Nixon, and he turned some over to the justice people, and he was ordered to turn over tapes by the courts. I know what you're saying to ask 'Why didn't he burn the tapes?' Nobody knows the answer to that question, Checkers. Either he was stupid or he was so contemptuous of the laws of this country he didn't believe anyone would ever get to hear them. Once he was ordered to turn over the tapes that implicated him, his goose was cooked."

"But do you want to know the worst thing your master did? He lied to the American people. He lied to his friends, his lawyers, his own party and everyone who believed in him."

"Why, Checkers, why? You know him better than we did. Why would a man think the American people would keep him in office after he deceived them time and time again?"

"Was it scorn for us that made him do it? Was it some insecurity in his character that kept him from playing by the rules? Or was it simply a case of a man who was a born loser even when he became President of the United States?"

"Well, I've got to be going now. The country will survive, Checkers. We're much better than your master thinks we are. And we do have some consolation. If things hadn't worked out the way they did, Agnew might have become President and then we would have had to impeach him."

The History of A Remarkable Carrousel

By Jan Sibby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—When the Manège de Galopants started turning in 1885, it may have been just another merry-go-round, powered by one live horse.

Eighty-nine years later, it is no longer just any old merry-go-round. It is a relic from the easygoing fin-de-siècle years and it doesn't take an art critic to realize that the prancing wooden horses, bobbing along three abreast, are the work of a master craftsman.

"It is a museum piece, actually," said Reine Bequaert, 50, granddaughter of Joseph Bequaert, the builder, and since 1964, owner and operator, with her husband Pierre Janssens, of the charmingly gaudy manège. "I know for certain that there isn't another one like it left in Europe. [There was one of the same series in France but those carved horses stopped galloping in 1939. I can't say for sure, but I believe this carrousel is the only one of its type in the world.]"

"Incidentally," she added, "1938 must have been a bad year for old-time merry-go-rounds. For the first and only time in the hectic history of the Manège de Galopants, it broke down and it took us 24 hours to repair it."

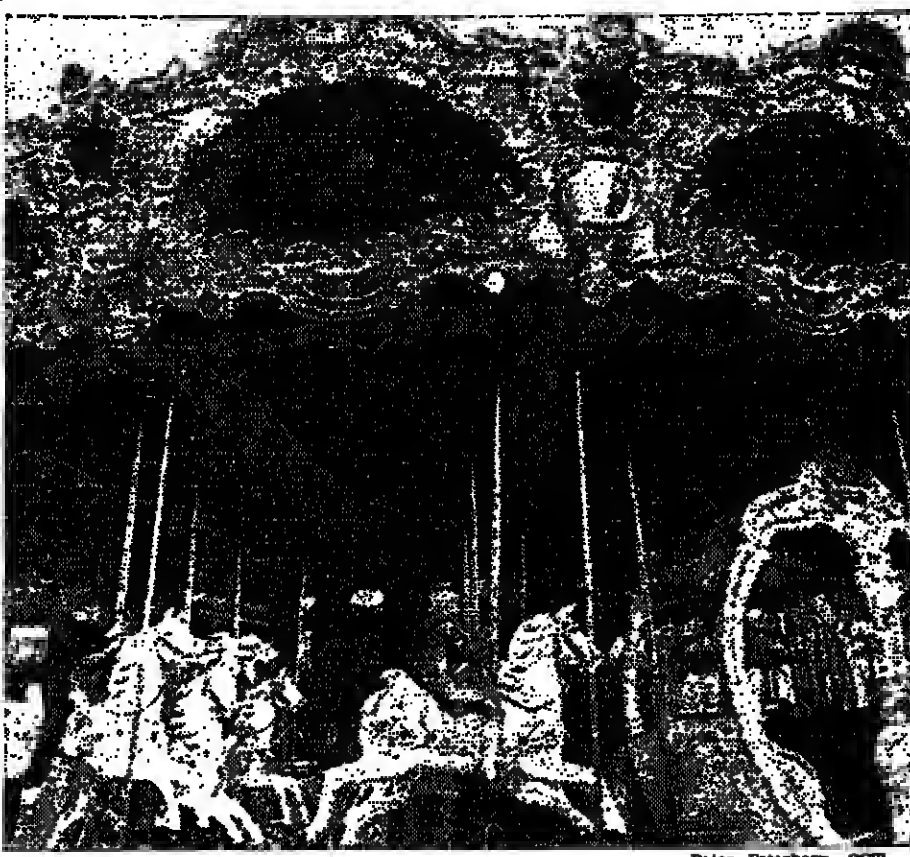
"We come from a long line of master woodcarvers, originally from Roelzevelde in West Flanders," Mrs. Bequaert continued. "Don't look just at the horses; look at the friezes along the canopy top, at the exotic bayadères around the mechanical organ and the subtly detailed and colorful air-conditioned metal sculpture of the carousel glass jewelry, at the dainty paintings of languid ladies and historical personages."

"Pop art from great grandpa's days," whispered an American art student. The mechanical organ was coupled to the carousel machinery in 1900, fed with some 3,000 feet of perforated cardboard tapes with turn-of-the-century tunes—waltzes and songs from operettas. Some of the holes in the tape activate a rolling snare drum, adding a light martial touch to tunes like "La Madolesse," "Ich Halte Einen Kameraden," and "Over There."

A spare organ was ordered shortly afterwards but there has never been any need to use it.

An American collector offered me a million Belgian francs (some \$20,000 at the time) for the extra organ," said Mrs. Bequaert, "but I declined his generous offer. The one we use is, after all, pushing 75 and we may need the spare."

"It took two years to build a carrousel like this one," she went on. "I imagine that Grandpa switched from woodcarving to carrousel management for the sake of money. He realized that he'd make more running his own thing than carving carrouseis for others. He probably did."



The Manège de Galopants which started running 89 years ago.

The trusty old horse—the live one—was pensioned off in 1908 and replaced by a steam engine ("all handmade"). The steam engine in turn was replaced by a 24-horse power electric motor in 1950, but kept in place for reasons of nostalgia and effect. Wheels and pistons moving. A casual observer is likely to get the impression that there is still a fire burning under the boiler.

Sharing the fairgrounds with the Manège de Galopants are all kinds of modern rides and amusements, monitored from a top-of-the-wheel glass cage by an operator-disk jockey who mixes cheerful comments with electronic music and psychedelic light effects. But the old manège seems to hold its own. Few of the white salopiers are without a rider—not only kids, but adults as well. In the Cinderella-type coaches are members of the junior set, too small to straddle a saddle.

After a month at the annual Brussels fair—with its immense collection of rides and rifle ranges, chips shops and freak shows, stretching from the Porte de Hal virtually the full length of the Boulevard du Midi—Mrs. Bequaert and her five-man crew (including Mr. Janssens) are hitting the road again, for a 16-day stand in Luxembourgville, beginning Aug. 24. From there, they move on to Thionville (Moselle), France, with a mid-December opening scheduled in Rouen. The company travels in two cars with house-trailers and two trucks with cargo trailers. It takes a full day to dismantle the carrousel, two days to put it together again.

In the Belle Époque, the manège used to be accompanied by a bar, 37 yards long, serving beer at one end, champagne at the other. At the end of the evening, the women were invited to participate in a lottery. The prize was a tiny piglet which had been fed somewhat more than its normal ration of champagne. The winning woman was supposed to take a ride on the carrousel with the pig.

"We laid off the bar after World War II," said Mrs. Bequaert. "It required too big a crew, too much fairground space and too long a caravan."

Winter and early spring are spent in Brussels, polishing brasswork and mirrors, touching up paintings. "We have routine clean-up and touch-up sessions twice a week," said Mrs. Bequaert. "But those horses and carriages log an impressive mileage each year and we need a couple of months or three each year for major control and surgery."

The traditional first annual appearance of the manège is at Easter, in Nancy, France. From there the carrousel moves up to Paris in the two Flandres and Brabant. "Our itinerary is fairly regular," said Mrs. Bequaert, "except as our clientele. I don't think a fellow ever gets too old to mount an old merry-go-round horse, if he gets the chance."

Mrs. Bequaert and her husband have no children and she doesn't know what will happen to the remarkable machine when they decide to retire.

"We'll keep it on the road as long as we can," she said, "and if it becomes a museum piece in the literal sense of the word."

PEOPLE: Stewardesses Propose Beauty Tests for Pilots

Women's libbers, including stewardesses, are demanding that the Belgian airline Sabena make male job candidates take beauty tests. This came in protest against Sabena's "aesthetics commission" which passes judgment on the appearance of women stewardesses. Tuesday in Brussels, the women claimed that the commission often dismisses stewardesses when they reach 40. "Why do they pick on us when we put on a kilo?" said one stewardess. "Look at all the bald pilots with bulging waistlines. They would never get through the commission."



The Begum Aga Khan ... spirited argument

While on the subject of stewardesses: a Tokyo court has ordered Air France to reinstate Nobuko Furuki, 37, who was fired June 16 because she was "too fat," not well proportioned and not suitable to the company's image of the stewardess. Miss Furuki, the Tokyo court said, is "not too fat for her age according to Japanese standards and her appearance is suitable to her age." Japanese stewardesses employed by Air France are supposed to retire when they reach 35—but they may keep working until they're 40. Miss Furuki, incidentally, is 5-foot-2 and weighs 127 pounds.

The 68-year-old Begum, widow of Aga Khan III, had a spirited argument with a German police Wednesday after an automobile was involved in an accident. A police spokesman alleged that the Begum's chauffeur-driven Mercedes suddenly swerved on the Munich-Salzburg highway at Bergen, causing a car behind it to skid and hit the safety barrier, slightly injuring the occupants. The Begum's limousine did not stop and the police gave chase. After a "spirited argument with the security authorities" in which the Begum maintained that she had no knowledge of the accident, she was allowed to proceed. The incident is being investigated by the state attorney's office.

Venezuelan tennis star Raul Fariñas complained officially Tuesday that a jockey for a rival trainer was trying to cast a spell on his horse. Fariñas said that the jockey had come to Caracas from Jamaica with a pack of spells and that he was using them to win the gold cup. Fariñas said he was aiming at preventing him from winning the gold cup. Venezuela's top prize for trainers.

Evangelist Billy Graham is an

outpatient at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. He is being treated for a gum infection which will have root canal work. While at it, doctors are trying a new drug on Graham that has been reportedly successful treating high blood pressure which the evangelist has.

Actress Faye Dunaway, 33, a songwriter Peter Wolf, 28, he applied for a marriage license in California. (Wolf's real name is Peter Blankenship.) He is the first marriage for both.

Rock musician Ike Turner cleared Tuesday of a misdemeanor charge of using a gun to avoid paying for phone calls. He was charged with using a .38 Smith & Wesson, 30, of Los Angeles, and Ray Robinson, 23, Hollywood, were also charged. A judge found Turner innocent. The judge said the Turner's gun was not a gun. The judge said the Turner's gun was not a gun. The judge said the Turner's gun was not a gun.

Motorcycle daredevil Fred Goetz has cleared the last lap prior to his planned jump on the Snake River Canyon on Sept. 8. The state of Idaho granted him a permit to make the jump. The canyon is about a quarter-mile wide and about 500 feet deep.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, AUGUST 8

CINQUE-POINTE (S) 00000000
GROUPE (S) 00000000
GROUPE (S) 00000000

MESSAGES, AUGUST 7

BERLIN (S) 00000000
BERLIN (S) 00000000
BERLIN (S) 00000000

The above are coded messages from home for Americans.

For more information, write to the American Embassy in Paris, 10 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, France. Tel. 01-42-34-34.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: Your attention is drawn to the fact that the American Embassy in Paris, 10 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, France, is now open for the reception of visitors.

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